

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF INTERSTATE  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE CON-  
TROL ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, perhaps it is apropos that the Pennsylvania delegation is introducing a bill to limit trash imports on St. Patrick's Day. It will no doubt take a lot of luck to pass interstate waste legislation during this Congress.

As you know, Pennsylvania has the dubious distinction of being the No. 1 importer of other peoples' garbage. It is garbage from New York, New Jersey, and now even Canada—not our garbage—that is filling up many of our landfills. Simply put, it is not fair.

We find ourselves in a very peculiar and unfair situation. In 1991, the amount of garbage imported was about 3 million tons; in 1992 we experienced a 26 percent increase which put us up to 3.8 million tons; and in 1993, although the final numbers are not yet in, it will be close to 4 million tons. If you include other types of waste imported, such as sludge and ash, it is closer to 5 million tons. Some of our largest Pennsylvania landfills are taking in almost 90 percent of their waste from out-of-State. The landfill space planned for handling our own trash is being eaten up, and the health and safety of our citizens is endangered with a proliferation of trash trucks on our highways.

In my own district, which is a rural district and the target for every type of waste facility you can think of, it is estimated that over 120,000 tons of waste was imported from out-of-State last year. This amounts to over 432 pounds per person.

This legislation is tough. It combines both the power of the Governor along with local officials to control waste imports. The Governor may limit the amount of out-of-State waste coming into the State as well as targeting specific facilities. In addition, the Governor may also ban out-of-State waste for new landfills and incinerators. Counties would have the same authority as the Governor to limit out-of-State waste, with the authority to restrict the amount further. If both the State and county want to restrict or prohibit out-of-State waste, the more restrictive limitation applies.

Sixteen members of the Pennsylvania delegation are introducing this bill today because it is vitally important to the State of Pennsylvania, and to other States which import massive amounts of waste such as Indiana and Ohio, that Governors as well as local governments have the authority they need to limit the amount of garbage that comes into the State. Governor Casey supports this legislation and is actively pursuing this issue in Congress.

At the same time that we are inundated with other peoples' garbage, Pennsylvania is very

responsible in handling its own municipal waste. Pennsylvania has enacted a state law which requires communities to plan and dispose of their own trash. We now have close to 500 communities that have implemented curbside recycling programs. The amount we export outside of the State is less than 9 percent of the waste generated in the State.

Citizens in Pennsylvania are frustrated and beating the drum loudly. They are asking for relief. By introducing this bill, we are sending a loud and clear message. It is time for Congress to act now.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Interstate Municipal Solid Waste Control Act".

SEC. 2. INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF NON-  
HAZARDOUS SOLID WASTE.

Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6941 et seq.) is amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"SEC. 4011. INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF  
NONHAZARDOUS SOLID WASTE.

"(a) AUTHORITY TO LIMIT QUANTITY IN EXISTING FACILITIES.—

"(1) LIMIT BASED ON PRIOR YEARS.—The Governor of a State may limit the quantity of out-of-State municipal solid waste received for disposal at each landfill or incinerator in the State to an annual quantity equal to the quantity of out-of-State municipal solid waste received for disposal at the landfill or incinerator during the calendar year 1990, 1991, or 1992, whichever is less.

"(2) 30 PERCENT LIMIT.—The Governor of a State may limit the quantity of out-of-State municipal solid waste received for disposal at a landfill or incinerator in the State to an annual quantity not greater than 30 percent of all municipal solid waste received at that landfill or incinerator during calendar year 1990, 1991, or 1992, whichever is less, if, during calendar year 1990, 1991, or 1992, that landfill or incinerator received documented shipments of more than 50,000 tons of out-of-State municipal solid waste representing more than 30 percent of all municipal solid waste received at the landfill or incinerator during the calendar year concerned.

"(3) AUTHORITY TO FURTHER LIMIT.—Beginning with calendar year 1995, the Governor of a State may limit the disposal of out-of-State municipal solid waste at landfills or incinerators in the State by reducing the 30 percent annual quantity limitation in paragraph (2) to 20 percent in each of calendar years 1996 and 1997, and to 10 percent in each succeeding calendar year.

"(b) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT OUT-OF-STATE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AT CERTAIN LANDFILLS AND INCINERATORS.—

"(1) NEW LANDFILLS AND INCINERATORS.—The Governor of a State may prohibit the disposal of out-of-State municipal solid waste in any new landfill or new incinerator in the State.

"(2) LANDFILLS NOT COMPLYING WITH CERTAIN LAWS.—The Governor of a State may

prohibit the disposal of out-of-State municipal solid waste in any landfill that does not meet all applicable Federal and State laws (including any Federal or State rule or regulation) relating to design and location standards, leachate collection, ground water monitoring, and financial assurance for closure and post-closure and corrective action.

"(3) INCINERATORS NOT COMPLYING WITH CERTAIN LAWS.—The Governor of a State may prohibit the disposal of out-of-State municipal solid waste in any incinerator that does not comply with section 129 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7429) and meet all applicable Federal and State laws (including any Federal or State rule or regulation) relating to facility design, operations, and emissions.

"(c) INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSED OF AT CERTAIN LANDFILLS OR INCINERATORS.—A Governor may treat any out-of-State industrial solid waste as out-of-State municipal solid waste for purposes of this section if it is disposed of at a landfill or incinerator that receives municipal solid waste.

"(d) AUTHORITY OF COUNTIES.—The government of any county may exercise within the county the same authority as that provided to the Governor under subsections (a), (b), and (c) with respect to out-of-State municipal or industrial solid waste, except that in applying subsection (a)(2) in the case of a county, the reference to 30 percent shall be treated as a reference to 20 percent. In any case in which both a county and the State in which such county is located have acted to establish prohibitions or limitations, or both, under subsection (a), (b), or (c), or any combination thereof, the most restrictive of such prohibitions or limitations shall govern in that county.

"(e) APPLICABILITY AND DISCRIMINATION PROVISIONS.—Any limitation imposed by a Governor under subsection (a)(1), (b), or (c) shall be applicable throughout the State and shall not discriminate against any shipments of out-of-State solid waste on the basis of State of origin. Any limitation imposed by a county under subsection (d) shall be applicable throughout the county and shall not discriminate against any shipments of out-of-State solid waste on the basis of State of origin.

"(f) DETERMINATION OF QUANTITY.—(1) Any Governor who intends to exercise the authority provided in subsection (a) shall, within 150 days after the effective date of this section, submit to the Administrator information documenting the quality of out-of-State municipal solid waste received for disposal at each landfill and incinerator in the State during calendar years 1990, 1991 and 1992. Any county which intends to exercise the authority provided in subsection (d) shall, within 120 days after the effective date of this section, submit to the Governor information documenting the quantity of out-of-State municipal solid waste received for disposal at each landfill and incinerator in the county during calendar years 1990, 1991 and 1992, and the Governor shall transmit such information to the Administrator.

"(2) On receipt of the information submitted pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator shall notify the Governor of each State and the public and shall provide a comment period of not less than 30 days.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

"(3) Not later than 210 days after the effective date of this section, the Administrator shall publish a list of the quantity of out-of-State municipal solid waste that was received during calendar years 1990, 1991, and 1992, at each landfill and incinerator in each State in which the Governor intends to exercise the authority provided in subsection (a) and at each landfill and incinerator in each county which intends to exercise the authority provided in subsection (d).

"(g) **AUTHORITY TO RESTRICT IN-STATE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE EXPORTS.**—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a Governor of a State may limit or prohibit the exportation outside the State of municipal solid waste generated in the State in accordance with the comprehensive waste management plan of the affected local solid waste planning unit, or, if such a plan does not exist, in accordance with State law.

"(2) A Governor may not limit or prohibit the exportation of materials consisting solely of materials that have been separated from municipal solid waste for recycling.

"(h) **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**—The Governor of each State exercising any authority under subsection (a), (b) or (c) shall submit a report to the Administrator not less frequently than annually documenting the quantities of out-of-State municipal and industrial solid waste disposed of in landfills and incinerators in that State which accept municipal solid waste. Each county exercising any authority under subsection (d) shall submit a report to the State not less frequently than annually documenting the quantities of out-of-State municipal and industrial solid waste disposed of in landfills and incinerators in that country which accept municipal solid waste, and the State shall submit such report to the Administrator. Each such report shall specify the percentage of the total amount of solid waste disposal of in each such landfill and incinerator that is comprised of such out-of-State municipal and industrial solid waste.

"(i) **EXEMPTIONS.**—The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following:

"(1) **MATERIAL TO BE RECYCLED, RECLAIMED, OR REUSED.**—Any metal, pipe, glass, plastic, paper, textile, or other material that has been separated or diverted from municipal solid waste and has been transported into the State for the purpose of recycling or reclamation and any material or product returned from a dispenser or distributor to the manufacturer for credit, evaluation, or possible reuse. This paragraph shall not apply to any material disposed of in a landfill or incinerator.

"(2) **INTERNAL DISPOSAL.**—Any solid waste that is generated by an industrial facility and transported for the purpose of treatment, storage, or disposal to a facility that is owned or operated by the generator of the waste, or is located on property owned by the generator or any affiliated person.

"(3) **AIR TRANSPORTATION WASTE.**—Any solid waste generated incident to the provision of service in interstate, intrastate, foreign, or overseas air transportation.

"(j) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section:

"(1) **NEW LANDFILL.**—The term 'new landfill' means any landfill or portion thereof other than an existing landfill.

"(2) **EXISTING LANDFILL.**—The term 'existing landfill' means either of the following:

"(A) A landfill or portion thereof authorized to receive waste under a permit under State law was issued before the enactment of this section; and which received shipments of out-of-State municipal solid waste during calendar year 1990, 1991, or 1992.

"(B) A proposed landfill or portion thereof that, prior to January 1, 1993, received both of the following—

"(i) An approved from either the affected local government or the local solid waste planning unit to receive municipal solid waste generated outside the jurisdiction of the affected local government, the solid waste planning unit, or the State in which the landfill is located.

"(ii) A notice of decision from the State to grant a construction permit.

"(3) **NEW INCINERATOR.**—The term 'new incinerator' means any incinerator other than an existing incinerator.

"(4) **EXISTING INCINERATOR.**—The term 'existing incinerator' means an incinerator in operation on the date of enactment of this section that received, during calendar year 1990, 1991, or 1992 documented shipments of out-of-State municipal solid waste.

"(4) **OUT-OF-STATE WASTE.**—The term 'out-of-State waste' means, with respect to a State, waste generated outside of the State. With respect to a county, such term means waste generated outside of the State in which such county is located. Such term includes waste generated outside of the United States.

"(5) **MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE.**—The term 'municipal solid waste' means refuse (and refuse-derived fuel) generated by the general public or from a residential, commercial, institutional, or industrial source (or any combination thereof), consisting of paper, wood, yard wastes, plastics, leather, rubber, or other combustible or noncombustible materials such as metal or glass (or any combination thereof). The term does not include any of the following—

"(A) Any solid waste identified or listed as a hazardous waste under section 3001.

"(B) Any solid waste, including contaminated soil and debris, resulting from a response action taken under section 104 or 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9604 or 9606) or a corrective action taken under this Act.

"(C) Any medical waste that is segregated from or not mixed with municipal solid waste.

"(6) **INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE.**—The term 'industrial solid waste' means solid waste generated from manufacturing or industrial processing operations that is not identical to municipal solid waste with respect to the physical and chemical state of the waste and the composition of the waste. The term includes construction and demolition debris.

"(7) **AFFILIATED PERSON.**—The term 'affiliated person' means, with respect to the generator of any solid waste, any person which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the generator."

#### SEC. 3. TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.

The table of contents of the Solid Waste Disposal Act is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to subtitle D the following new item:

"Sec. 4011. Interstate transportation of non-hazardous solid waste."

#### SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date 6 months after enactment.

#### TRIBUTE TO BOB ELLIOT

#### HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bob Elliot in honor of 12 years of dedicated service as the general manager of the San Bernardino Public Employees Association. Mr. Elliot will be retiring on March 31, after a distinguished career in the public employee association field.

Mr. Elliot was Canadian-born but became a naturalized citizen after moving to Detroit with his family in 1930 and then later to Riverside, CA. He served in the U.S. Navy aboard the aircraft carrier, U.S.S. Essex from 1955 to 1958. The city of Riverside hired Mr. Elliot in 1962, at which time he joined the Public Employees of Riverside Association [PERC]. After representing his fellow employees before the Riverside City Council in 1967, Mr. Elliot joined the Public Employees Riverside County as a full-time staff representative. He went on to become general manager of PERC in 1970.

Mr. Elliot began his career with the San Bernardino Public Employee Association [SBPEA] in January 1982 when he moved to the Inland Empire to work as a staff representative for the association. On May 1, 1982, Mr. Elliot was appointed as interim general manager for the SBPEA. On Mr. Elliot's 52d birthday, he was appointed by the board of directors of the SBPEA as the permanent general manager. Two years later, Mr. Elliot also became executive director of the Working Assembly of Governmental Employees [WAGE].

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Mr. Elliot's success in recognizing the SBPEA. When Mr. Elliot came to the SBPEA, the association was in decline and financial difficulty. Membership was at a low of 4,200. By getting staff and board members involved in the organization and building a stronger and more effective employees association, Mr. Elliot increased membership to 10,000.

The SBPEA is a committee driven association with total accountability to its members. Mr. Elliot considers his relationship with the president and the board of directors as a partnership. This outstanding partnership has resulted in the SBPEA being recognized as the No. 1 public employee association in the Nation. Appropriately, Bob Elliot is recognized as the most outstanding and respected general managers in the business.

Mr. Speaker, members of SBPEA have expressed to me their deep sentiments of gratitude and appreciation to have had Mr. Elliot as their general manager for 12 years. It is my privilege today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying the highest tribute to his excellent service to the public employees of San Bernardino.



**H.R. 4066, A BILL TO SUSPEND TEMPORARILY THE DUTY ON ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS EVENTS**

**HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 17, 1994*

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to exempt from customs duty the personal effects, equipment, and other materials to be imported in connection with several important international sporting events to be held in the United States this summer and over the next 2 years. I am pleased to have Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. JACOBS, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. CRANE, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut join me as original cosponsors of this bill.

The events covered by this bill include the World Cup soccer games starting in June 1994, to be held in nine venues throughout the United States; the 1994 World Rowing Championships in Indianapolis in September 1994; the Special Olympics World Games in New Haven, CT, in July 1995; the Summer Olympics in Atlanta in 1996; and shortly after the Olympic games, the Paralympics, also in Atlanta.

Thousands of athletes and officials from hundreds of countries will be bringing in equipment for these events. Suspending the duty, thus eliminating a requirement to post bond for temporary entry, will greatly facilitate the success of these events. It is a goodwill gesture customarily done by the host country. The Congress passed similar legislation for the 1984 Summer Olympics, the 1990 Goodwill Games, and the 1993 World University Games.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this bill would cause no change in Federal Government receipts. This is because without this legislation, most of the goods would enter free of duty, either under an individual's personal exemption or under bond for temporary import. Also, many educational and cultural goods already enter free of duty under various international agreements. This bill merely simplifies the entry procedure and avoids the necessity of posting bonds.

The United States is fortunate to be hosting this group of prestigious sporting events. Many thousands of visitors will come to the United States for this purpose and millions will watch on television. The World Cup alone is expected to bring in more than \$4 billion in spending by visitors and organizers. The Olympics will generate over \$5 billion. In addition to the sporting events, cultural events and festivals will take place in connection with the games.

The Federation Internationale de Football Association [FIFA] World Cup will open in Chicago on June 17. Games will also be played in Boston, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York/New Jersey, Orlando, San Francisco, and Washington, DC. The World Cup is the world's largest single-sport event and the World Cup trophy remains the single most coveted sports trophy in the world. More than

1 billion people watched the 1990 World Cup final on television.

The World Rowing Championships will be held in Indianapolis, IN, September 11-18, 1994, the first time that this event has been held in the United States. The championship will feature over 1,000 athletes from more than 40 countries.

The Special Olympics World Games will take place in New Haven, CT, in July 1995. The games bring together adults and children with mental retardation to compete in sport. A half-million people will gather to witness more than 6,500 athletes from over 130 countries. Millions more will watch on worldwide television. There will also be a celebration of the United Nations' 50th anniversary, a parade of tall ships, and numerous festivals and cultural activities.

Atlanta is host to the Summer Olympics in July and August of 1996. The Games of the XXVth Olympiad will celebrate 100 years of the modern Olympics and will be the first ever held on the east coast of the United States. Over 16,000 athletes and coaches from 200 countries will participate. Olympic officials, media, and staff will add another 116,000.

The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games is conducting a Cultural Olympiad as part of the 1996 games. This program has already begun, with a collaboration between Atlanta and Lillehammer, Norway, in February 1993. It will bring theater groups, art exhibitions, and musicians to the United States from a large number of countries. The Cultural Olympiad will culminate in the summer of 1996 with an International Olympic Arts Festival.

The Paralympic Games are the ultimate competition for elite athletes with physical disabilities, and as such are linked to the Olympic celebration each 4 years. The 1996 Atlanta Paralympic Games will host 102 nations in 16 sports over 10 days of competitions. Some 4,000 athletes will compete.

It is my intention to move this legislation quickly through the Committee on Ways and Means and to seek early floor action. Expedient passage of this bill is important since the World Cup is only several months away.

**POCONO RECORD NEWSPAPER CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 17, 1994*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Pocono Record, a daily newspaper which covers the Pocono Mountain region, including my district in Pennsylvania.

So often, we take for granted the existence of our local newspapers which bring us news and information about our community as no other form of communication can do. The first amendment guarantees the right of a free press and our Nation is invaluable enriched by the existence of so many fine community newspapers, such as the Pocono Record.

The Pocono Record began as the Daily Times on April 2, 1894. It was the first daily

newspaper in Stroudsburg and was founded by George Hughes, who later established Hughes Printing Co. It was later owned and managed by Mr. Nelson Frantz.

The name Record first appeared as the name of the paper in 1908. It was combined with the Daily Times by Mr. Frantz in 1920. It had been a daily afternoon publication until 1938. After polling his readers and advertisers, Mr. Frantz started printing his paper in the morning.

On July 29, 1946, Mr. James H. Ottaway, Sr. bought the paper, making it the third to join the Ottaway Newspaper chain.

In January of 1965, the paper underwent two very important changes. First, it began using offset printing and photo composition. Second, the name was changed from the Daily Record to the Pocono Record.

Today, the Pocono Record employs 100 full-time workers and 56 part-time staffers. Its circulation reaches 21,884 on a daily basis and 25,424 on Sundays, making it the most important source of news throughout Monroe County and the Pocono Mountain region.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to take this opportunity to recognize the Pocono Record and its staff and management on this auspicious occasion. I wish them the best of luck and continued success for at least 100 more years.

**KEY DOCUMENTS PROVE INNOCENCE OF JOSEPH OCCHIPINTI**

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 17, 1994*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as part of my continuing efforts to bring to light all the facts in the case of former Immigration and Naturalization Service Agent Joseph Occhipinti, I submit into the RECORD a sworn affidavit made out by one Hector Rodriguez:

**AFFIDAVIT**

State of New York, County of Richmond, ss:  
Hector Rodriguez, being duly sworn, deposes and states:

1. I have been voluntarily working as an undercover agent for Staten Island Borough President Guy V. Molinari in order to prove the existence of a drug cartel conspiracy against former Immigration & Naturalization Service Officer Joseph Occhipinti, which resulted in his conviction for civil rights violations. This affidavit is the third affidavit I have executed which outlines the important results of my undercover investigation.

2. On or about April 15, 1992, I agreed to make buys of gambling Bolitas from various bodegas owned by the various government complainants who testified against Mr. Occhipinti. The purpose of the buys was to demonstrate to New York Post Reporter Miguel Garcilazo that these very same complainants who portrayed themselves as law abiding, were still involved in criminal activity. I was given the buy money from the New York Post and my conversations with the bodega employees were consensually monitored. The investigation resulted in buys of gambling bolitas being made from the following Bodegas. The bolitas were turned over to New York Post reporter Garcilazo.

(A) Crucey Grocery, 3882 Broadway, New York, New York

(B) Liranzo Grocery, 383 Audobon Avenue, New York, New York

(C) Johnny & Ray Grocery, 4167 Broadway, New York, New York

(D) Yeya Grocery, 1608 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, New York

(E) Medina Grocery, 1502 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, New York

(F) J & M Grocery, 275 Wadsworth Avenue, New York, New York

#### *Crucey Grocery*

3. On April 25, 1992, I went to the Crucey Grocery Store to meet with Agustin Crucey and his associates to discuss the purchase of cocaine. I met "Freddy," who I previously identified as a drug associate to Agustin Crucey. Freddy told me that Agustin and Guondoles were out on an errand.

4. On or about May 9, 1992, I again met government complainant Agustin Crucey at the Crucey Grocery to further discuss the purchase of cocaine. I had portrayed myself as a local drug dealer interest in a new drug source. Agustin reconfirmed his interest in selling me cocaine. In fact, despite the shortage of cocaine in the streets, Agustin offered to sell me a kilogram of cocaine for \$27,000. Agustin agreed to introduce me to his drug source. I have formally advised the FBI of Agustin Crucey's drug trafficking activity and my interest in working for them as a confidential information in order to help prove Mr. Occhipinti's innocence. However, the FBI has not yet contacted me. I also engaged Agustin Crucey into conversation about Mr. Occhipinti's case, however, Agustin Crucey told me that his "attorney" told him not to discuss the case. The conversation with Agustin Crucey was consensually monitored.

5. On June 6, 1992, I went to the Studio 84 Night Club with Agustin Crucey and Guondoles. I explained to them the fact I had set up drug operations in New Jersey and was interested in them (Agustin and Guondoles) as being the new source of my cocaine. As before, they agreed to sell me a kilogram of cocaine for \$27,000 and they would actually deliver the cocaine to New Jersey. I was given a sample package of cocaine from Guondoles after Agustin told him to do so. They also admitted to me that they store their drugs in an apartment on West 160th Street in Manhattan. The sample cocaine was turned over to investigators from Staten Island Borough President Guy V. Molinari's office. The conversation was not tape recorded because everyone who enters the Studio 84 Night Club is searched.

#### *Yeya Grocery*

6. On or before April 28, 1992, I had a conversation with the brother of complainant Jose Elias Taveras. The conversation took place at Concourse Auto Repair located at 245 East 138th Street, Bronx, New York, which is owned by Jose Elias Taveras. The brother, who did not tell me his first name, admitted to me and others that his brother (Jose Elias Taveras) had intentionally perjured himself against Mr. Occhipinti in order to set him up.

Sworn to before me 10th day of June, 1992.  
Lorraine A. Witzak, Commissioner of Deeds,  
City of New York No. 5-599.

HECTOR RODRIGUEZ.

### HONORING CELIA MARTHA BUCHANA FORKOR ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT

#### HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give recognition to a special friend and outstanding citizen of Ohio. On February 28, 1994, Celia Martha Buchana Forker retired as secretary to Ohio Senator Theodore Gray.

Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of working with Celia for many years while I was a member of the Ohio State Senate. Joining the senate staff in 1968 as a member of the steno pool, Celia went on to serve as secretary to my colleague here in Congress, and former State Senator, RALPH REGULA, from 1970 to 1972.

In January 1973, she was appointed my secretary and we began a relationship which has lasted ever since. For 16 years, including 6 while I was president of the Ohio State Senate, Celia willingly gave her time, abilities, and enthusiasm to advance the work of the Ohio General Assembly.

Celia is also a loving and devoted wife, mother, and grandmother. In fact, she and husband John will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary in July. Sharing a partnership of love and commitment, they have provided their children Eloise, Kathy, Nan, John, and Mary and their grandchildren with love and support.

In addition to her work with the Ohio Senate, Celia has been involved in numerous political campaigns, and has served as a member of the Franklin County Republican Party Central Committee since 1978. In all of her endeavors, Celia Forker has earned the esteem of all who know her and her commitment to excellence stands as an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, we have often heard that America works because of the unselfish contributions of her citizens. I know that Ohio is a much better place to live because of the dedication and countless hours of service given over the years by Celia.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to Celia Forker's record of personal accomplishments and wishing her all the best in the years ahead.

#### TRIBUTE TO KEITH S. FORCIER

#### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Keith S. Forcier of Troop 13 in West Warwick, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy

Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Keith removed the brush and debris from behind Christ Church in West Warwick.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Keith S. Forcier. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Keith S. Forcier will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

#### LOBBYISTS SUGGEST STALLING CONGRESS

#### HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that lobbyists for several major environmental organizations have suggested stalling Congress from moving on any environmental legislation this year.

Calling amendments on property takings, unfunded mandates, and risk assessment analysis an "unholy trinity," these groups have even suggested killing major reauthorization efforts already under way in order to avoid the inclusion of such amendments.

What I want to know, Mr. Speaker, is what are they afraid of? This so-called "unholy trinity" is simply an effort by some Members of this body to add some commonsense to the standard operating procedure of the Federal Government and to ease the burden of excessive regulations on the citizens of this country.

Since the protection of private property is guaranteed in the Constitution, there should be no need to introduce "property rights" amendments to any piece of legislation. The Federal Government seems to ignore this, however, and leaves us with no choice.

Unfunded Federal mandates are crippling our States and localities. Yet every year we force more and more of these burdensome and unnecessary regulations upon them.

Risk assessment is a simple, basic step in running a successful and cost efficient organi-



zation. Imagine the potential for disaster if a company, or a small business, were to make major operating decisions without assessing the risks or providing a cost/benefit analysis of their actions.

Legislation that protects private property rights, curbs unfunded mandates, and requires risk assessment is by no means an "unholy trinity." They are the foundations of practical, realistic and responsible public policy. We owe the American people nothing less.

#### HONORING THE 2D BRIGADE, 70TH DIVISION (TRAINING)

##### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to a unit of our Armed Forces that has, for over 80 years, fought to maintain the security of our great Nation. The 2d Brigade, 70th Division (Training) and its subordinate units have been actively working to preserve the liberty of Americans since 1917.

The 70th Division traces its illustrious history back to 1917 when the 333d Regiment, the parent unit to the current 2d Brigade, 70th Division, was constituted on August 5, 1917, and organized on August 25, 1917, at Camp Taylor, KY. The regiment saw limited action in World War I, with members of the regiment utilized primarily as replacements for other units. The regiment was demobilized in January 1919 at Camp Taylor.

The 333d Regiment was reconstituted in June 1921 and ordered to active duty in October 1942 as an element of the 8th Division. During World War II, the regiment participated in three European campaigns; the Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace and the Central European campaigns. The regiment distinguished itself during the Battle of the Bulge, delaying the German 2d SS Panzer Division, which was on a collision course, with the American 2d Armored Division. After the war came to a close the 333d remained on occupation duty until January 1946 when it returned to the United States and was deactivated.

World War II also witnessed the establishment of the 70th Division which was constituted on January 18, 1943, and activated on June 15, 1943, at Camp Adair OR. The unit designation, "Trailblazers" was adopted by the unit because the State of Oregon was celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Old Oregon Trail at the time the 70th was formed.

Then and today, members of the 70th Division wear a distinctive red, white, and green shoulder patch. The axe on the patch is a tribute to the pioneers who traveled the Oregon Trail to the Willamette Valley, the site of Camp Adair. The snowy mountain represents Oregon's Mount Hood and the green fir tree symbolizes the 91st Infantry Division—the Fir Tree Division—from which the commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the 70th Division were drawn prior to its activation.

On October 11, 1945, after completing its World War II European occupation mission, the 70th Division was inactivated. The unit

was reactivated on March 1, 1952, at Detroit, MI, as the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 70th Division (Training). Livonia, MI, is the present location of 70th Division headquarters. The 1st Brigade is located in Inkster, MI. The 2d Brigade is based in Flint, MI, with a battalion located in Waterford, MI. The 3d and 4th Brigades are located in Fort Wayne and Camp Atterbury, IN, respectively. Finally, the Training Group is located in Fraser, MI.

After World War II, the 333d Regiment was reorganized and redesignated in 1952 as the 333d Infantry Regiment, assigned to the 70th Infantry Division. In 1961, the 1st and 3d Battalions of the 333d Regiment, moved to their present location at the Guy M. Wilson U.S. Army Reserve Center. The 2d Battalion was assigned to Pontiac, MI. The current mission of the 333d Regiment is to prepare and train soldiers to be fully ready combat soldiers by means of Infantry One Station Unit Training at Fort Benning, GA.

In 1991, the 2d Battalion, 333d Regiment was activated in support of Operation Desert Storm. The battalion conducted refresher training for recently reactivated soldiers that had been discharged for 1 year or less.

The 2d Brigade which consists of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions of the 333d Regiment, was constituted on January 18, 1943, as the Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 883d Field Artillery Battalion, an element of the 70th Infantry Division at Camp Adair.

It has been my pleasure to have the 2d Brigade housed within the Ninth Congressional District. At their invitation, I became a member of the employer support for the Guard and Reserves. We have worked together to foster a cooperative relationship between soldiers, their employers, and the Army Reserves.

The community calls upon the 2d Brigade frequently to support various civic events. One such event is the annual flag raising ceremony that takes place on Veterans Day on the front lawn of the city hall in Flint. The brigade has always worked hard to fulfill requests for support from the community, usually providing us with more support than was requested. I consider them to be a valuable asset to the community and look forward to working with them in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my fellow Members of the 103d Congress join me in saluting the soldiers of the 2d Brigade. It is my sincere privilege to represent this outstanding unit which has become an integral part of the Flint community.

#### SALUTE TO DANIEL GREENBERG, THE 1993 LOS ANGELES POLICE RESERVE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

##### HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a Woodland Hills resident who truly embodies the spirit of national service.

Daniel Greenberg who is assigned to the Devonshire division was selected this month as the Los Angeles Police Department's Re-

serve Officer of the Year. As a reserve police officer, Daniel Greenberg, volunteers his time to ensure the safety of our city, averaging an amazing 13 shifts per month.

Officer Greenberg's commitment to self-excellence, his leadership qualities, and ability to motivate his fellow officers, all add up to making him an outstanding public servant.

Officer Greenberg has been commended on numerous occasions for his professionalism, attention to duty, and unselfish sacrifice.

On January 17, 1994, when the Northridge earthquake disrupted the lives and homes of many officers, Officer Greenberg responded immediately to the mobilization and logged over 40 hours working unselfishly at the expense of his family. His devotion to duty and professionalism ensured that the citizens of Los Angeles received the high quality service that is the trademark of the Los Angeles Police Department.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the unbridled commitment and dedication of Los Angeles Police Reserve Officer Daniel Greenberg, and the thousands of his fellow officers who give so much of themselves.

#### PARTY SMART PROGRAM

##### HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Florida delegation, I would like to take a moment to recognize the significant contribution of a major national alcohol education and awareness program called Party Smart. This program is a visible, effective commitment by the nonprofit organization, Beer Drinkers of America, to promote responsible alcohol consumption.

The message of Party Smart is simple yet vital: If you make the adult decision to drink alcohol, do it responsibly and in moderation while still having a good time. By implementing education programs in cooperation with major spring break cities such as Daytona Beach, promoting the use of designated drivers, and sponsoring enjoyable nonalcohol events, Party Smart consistently has shown since its inception in 1988 that quality, objective, and positive alcohol education not only enhances people's lives, but helps save lives in the process.

Why else would 89 percent of students surveyed during a recent spring break in Florida say "partied smart?" Why else would this results-oriented program be supported by more than 800 colleges and universities, and more than 1,000 law enforcement agencies around the country?

I'll tell you why—because it works.

Party Smart works not because of what the participants are told about responsible behavior, but because of what they tell each other. Peers apply the real pressure to behave responsibly. Party Smart provides the framework, but the students and others who support this effort build the momentum and make it happen, through individual commitment and consistent reinforcement.

But don't just take my word on it. Ask the community of Daytona Beach, FL, what they think of the Party Smart approach.

In 1990, when Daytona Beach officials decided that they wanted their spring break guests to have a good time and be safe as well, Party Smart joined with civic and business leaders to develop a high profile campaign, complete with educational brochures, posters, and a variety of other materials. Party Smart also sponsored exciting, safe events like an intercollegiate sand sculpting contest.

In 1992 and 1993, Party Smart continued its campaign in Daytona Beach, and will be there in force again this year. For two years running, the Party Smart project received a special commendation from the National Commission Against Drunk Driving.

Party Smart is not, however, limited to spring break activities. The Party Smart Designated Driver and Fan Alcohol Awareness program has been used successfully by a number of major league baseball and national football league teams, at the Kentucky Derby, and by the U.S. Jaycees.

This year, Party Smart continues doing what it does best—providing quality, privately-funded alcohol awareness information and promoting responsible drinking among those who choose to drink, as well as offering alternatives to those who decide not to drink. Beer Drinkers of America, with more than 750,000 members in all 50 states, is working through Party Smart to make this year's spring break memorable, enjoyable, and above all, safe.

Mr. Speaker, Party Smart neither encourages nor discourages drinking. Rather, by targeting those who already have made the adult decision to consume alcohol, Party Smart encourages personal responsibility and moderation.

Party Smart is positive, not preachy—and that, I believe, is the key to its continued success. The Party Smart model, a peer-driven, upbeat approach to quality education and programs, should not be an isolated effort, but rather one that should be encouraged, emulated and implemented by others.

Party Smart not only deserves our support, but more importantly, it has earned our respect. Thank You.

#### CONGRESS HAS WHITEWATERGATE ROLE, TIMES-UNION EDITORIAL STATES

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there can be no question that Congress does indeed have an important oversight role under our system of government.

We simply cannot concentrate on the important matters before us with the cloud of Whitewatergate, and its related issues, hanging over our heads.

The importance of this oversight role to the health of the body politic was well expressed in an editorial this morning in the Albany Times-Union, the largest daily newspaper in our 22d District in New York. It reminds us that simple safeguards can preserve the integrity of any separate investigation by Special Counsel Robert Fiske.

I place the editorial in today's RECORD, and urge all Members trying to get to the bottom of Whitewatergate to read it.

[From the Albany (NY) Times-Union, Mar. 17, 1994]

#### CONGRESS HAS WHITEWATER ROLE

Special Counsel Robert Fiske has asked Congress not to conduct hearings into the Whitewater affair until after he has completed his own investigation.

We can appreciate Mr. Fiske's concern that a congressional investigation might compromise his work. But since he is not expected to have completed his inquiry for two years—perhaps longer—the American people will essentially be kept in the dark at least until that time about what may be a very pressing matter.

The special counsel no doubt has learned from the Iran-contra hearings how a congressional inquiry can undermine a special prosecutor's efforts to obtain conviction even when the evidence clearly demonstrates that crimes have been committed. Lt. Oliver North literally confessed before Congress to having violated U.S. law in diverting arms to the Nicaraguan contras. Because he had been granted immunity on that specific testimony, it could not later be used to convict him in a court of law. The same lucky fate awaited Admiral Poindexter.

That concern can be disposed of, however, in precisely the way Republicans in Congress have already suggested: withhold the granting of immunity from prosecution to all witnesses.

Less easily remedied is Mr. Fiske's concern that the testimony of one witness before Congress will aid subsequent witnesses in framing their testimony. Thus, when Mr. Fiske's team gets around to interrogating these same people, they will already have had the opportunity to synchronize their version of events with that of other players.

If congressional hearings are held, there would be no way to prevent such things from happening. It is, however, the price that should be paid. These hearings, which no doubt will be televised, at least in part, will permit a full public airing of the testimony of all participants, and will allow the American people to decide its import for themselves.

Public hearings will also serve one other important function. They will assure that the public will know if every relevant question—regarding the Resolution Trust Corporation, the Whitewater development project, the Madison Guaranty, Vince Foster's death and the Clintons' role in any of these matters—has been adequately raised and answered.

Congressional hearings into the Whitewater/Foster matter will be no mere sideshow. They very likely will prove at least as important as the investigation by Mr. Fiske. Regarding the public understanding of what is no doubt a highly complex story, they might be even more important.

#### WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

**HON. CORRINE BROWN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to speak today regarding Women's History Month and three women from my congressional district that have done

much to make us proud. These women—Mary Singleton, Sallye Mathis, and Gwen Sawyer Cherry—gave much of themselves to their communities.

As teachers, they each shared their gifts of knowledge and caring with the younger generation. And, as elected officials, they broke new ground. Mary Singleton was the first African-American woman elected to the Jacksonville city council and Sallye Mathis was one of its longest serving members. Gwen Sawyer Cherry was the first African-American woman to serve in the Florida State Legislature.

Women's History Month brings attention to those women in our collective past who have enriched and strengthened our lives. I am proud to follow their path and look forward to showing others the roads we all have the opportunity to travel.

#### COACH TAFT WATSON—TERRELL'S BAY HIGH SCHOOL

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor high school basketball coaching legend Taft Wilson, who, on March 12, 1994, became one of the few, if not the only, coach to win two State basketball championships on the same day.

This is an amazing feat for a man who began his high school coaching career 45 years ago, and who came out of a 4-year retirement at the age of 70, to lead the Marion County, SC, Terrell's Bay High School boys' and girls' basketball teams to State class A titles.

Watson, who has coached two of his sons and is now coaching a grandson and a granddaughter, has used athletics to cope with personal adversities.

He also tries to teach his young players how to transfer the skills they've learned in sports into the real world.

"Discipline, anticipation, and execution," are the qualities Coach Watson lists as his keys to success. "That's true in the game of basketball; that's true in the game of life," he said in a recent newspaper article.

In an age when so much is being written about our young people and violence in public schools, people like coach Taft Watson are to be commended for dedicating their lives to training our young people not only to be better ball players, but to be better human beings.

#### 1994 ST. PATRICK'S DAY MESSAGE OF PEACE AND JUSTICE

**HON. PETER T. KING**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, as we do each year on St. Patrick's Day, we the undersigned Members of Congress renew our commitment to bringing about peace, justice and an end to all violence and discrimination in Northern Ire-



land. And, for the first time in the 16-year history of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs, we hold out a glimmer of hope that true progress can be made toward achieving those goals in 1994.

Just 1 year ago, the prospects for peace in Northern Ireland were nonexistent. However, thanks to the hard work and dedication of Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams, SDLP leader John Hume, British Prime Minister John Major, and Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds, we have reached a meaningful crossroads in Irish history, where there is a real opportunity to end the civil conflict in the North. We commend all of them for their leadership and vision, and we applaud President Clinton for having the courage to grant a visa to Gerry Adams, so that he could bring his message to the American people and they could hear his call for a complete demilitarization of Northern Ireland.

The Joint Declaration of Peace signed in December is a foundation upon which a lasting and equitable solution can be negotiated. For this to happen, all parties to the conflict, including Sinn Fein, must receive the clarifications they seek about the declaration and must be given a voice in the negotiations. As Americans, we cannot make peace a reality, the solution must come from the Irish people themselves. We must keep pressure on the British and Irish governments to act on the overwhelming desire of the Irish people for peace, and urge President Clinton to fulfill his promise to appoint a special envoy to facilitate the peace process.

There can be no delay. Well-documented human rights violations continue to be caused by the violence and terrorism perpetrated by all the parties to the conflict there, including not only the IRA and Loyalist paramilitary groups, but also the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the British-run criminal judicial system. The urgent need for action is highlighted in the report "Political Killings in Northern Ireland," released by Amnesty International last month, which notes that political violence in Northern Ireland has claimed the lives of more than 3400 people over the past 20 years, with more than 175 unarmed people having been killed by British security forces. Perhaps most alarming is Amnesty's view that there is convincing evidence that British security forces in Northern Ireland practice a policy of deliberately killing suspects, rather than arresting them. The gravity of this charge cannot be overstated.

Continued suppression of individual legal, human and civil rights only fosters heightened violence and deeper disregard for authority. Likewise, peace will not come to people who have been left disenfranchised, chronically unemployed and impoverished by generations of deep-rooted economic discrimination. We remain steadfast in our belief that this Congress cannot allow U.S. business to continue to be party to this type of religious discrimination, and call for the prompt passage of the Northern Ireland Fair Employment Practices Act (H.R. 672). We urge President Clinton to fulfill his promise to support passage of MacBride Principles legislation at both the State and Federal levels.

We realize that a solution that has eluded men not just for decades, but for centuries, will not be easy. But peace and justice in

Northern Ireland are achievable through leadership, commitment and cooperation on policies to end economic injustice and all violence committed by civilian, official and paramilitary sources. This is our wish on this St. Patrick's Day, and we recommit ourselves to working with all parties on behalf of a peaceful and free Ireland.

Thomas J. Manton, Benjamin A. Gilman, Gary L. Ackerman, Douglas Applegate, James H. Bilbray, Peter Blute, Robert A. Borski, William Clay, Michael A. Collins, John Conyers, Jr., Jerry F. Costello, William J. Coyne, Ronald V. Dellums, Richard J. Durbin, Eliot L. Engel, Lane Evans, Gene Green, Maurice D. Hinchey, George J. Hochbrueckner, Martin R. Hoke, Tim Holden, William J. Hughes, Paul E. Kanjorski, Joseph P. Kennedy, Barbara B. Kennelly, Peter T. King, Tom Lantos, Jerry Lewis.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., Alfonse D'Amato, Nita M. Lowey, Carolyn B. Maloney, Jim McDermott, John M. McHugh, Martin Meehan, Robert Menendez, Joe Moakley, Susan Molinari, Constance A. Morella, Richard E. Neal, James L. Oberstar, John W. Olver, Frank Pallone, Jack Quinn, Charles B. Rangel, Marge Roukema, Bernard Sanders, George E. Sangmeister, Jim Saxton, Christopher Shays, Louise Slaughter, Christopher H. Smith, Gerald B. Solomon, Peter G. Torkildsen, James T. Walsh, Pat Williams.

#### TRIBUTE TO SANDY VANBUREN PENCE

#### HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Sandy VanBuren Pence of Granite City, IL who celebrated his 71st birthday on March 11, 1994.

Mr. Pence is a shining example of community awareness and civic activism. He has served as a precinct committeeman for over 20 years and has been active in the political process for more than 50 years, working behind the scenes at the polls and organizing his precinct. Mr. Pence also served his community as alderman for Granite City.

Mr. Speaker, Sandy Pence is not only politically active, he is socially active. He is not a stranger to kindness nor to hard work. He has labored tirelessly with the Four Square Assembly Church to provide food and shelter to those in the community who need a helping hand. He has helped create magical Christmas memories for needy children through his efforts to locate and distribute toys for the Christmas for Kids Fund. As a 32d-degree Mason and Shriner, Mr. Pence has donated his time and energies to support the burned and crippled children at Shriners hospitals nationwide.

Mr. Pence is not only a strong public figure, but also a loved family man. He and his wife, Alma (Hooper) Pence, have two daughters, four grandchildren and one great-grandchild. I am proud to wish Mr. Pence a very happy

birthday and hope that he will share many more birthdays with his loving family.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to acknowledge Mr. Pence for his dedication to his country, his community and his family.

#### TRIBUTE TO "PROJECT CHILDREN"

#### HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on St. Patrick's Day in tribute to a program which embodies the kind of selfless and altruistic spirit that gives us all hope for peace in Northern Ireland and throughout the world. Project Children began 20 years ago, founded by Denis Mulcahy, originally of County Cork, in order to alleviate the pain and suffering endured by the innocent children on both sides of the conflict in Northern Ireland.

Since its inception, Project Children has given over 8,000 boys and girls an opportunity to escape an environment of fear and animosity. They have done so with no political agenda, with no paid staff, and with no government funding. All of the people involved give freely and generously in order to provide these young people with a glimpse of a world at peace.

In my district, several families have opened up their homes in order to give hope to the children of another land: John and Joan Hughes of Clifton; Joe and Pat Barry and Robert and Patricia Ruane, both of Bloomfield. These people are heroes to us all. Their compassion and generosity was not motivated by want of notoriety or monetary reward, but by the desire to see a better world for all our children.

#### TRIBUTE TO RAOUL WALLENBERG

#### HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Raoul Wallenberg, an honorary American citizen who sacrificed his life so that others could live. During World War II, Raoul Wallenberg came to the call of the United States and selflessly risked his own life to save the lives of thousands from extermination. Generations of people have lived as a result of Raoul Wallenberg's mission. Every person who survived the Holocaust and its atrocities understands his courage. Raoul Wallenberg, as a Swede, was not a victim, but his commitment and perseverance to his mission endangered him to the same extermination from which he was saving others.

In 1994, the United States requested that Sweden participate in efforts to protect the lives of Hungarian Jews facing extermination in Nazi Germany. Raoul Wallenberg willingly agreed to this request. With extraordinary courage, as well as U.S. funds and supplies, Raoul Wallenberg's mission save more than

100,000 Jews from torture and death in Nazi Germany.

Tragically, in 1945 Raoul Wallenberg was seized by the Soviet Union without reverence to his Swedish diplomatic immunity and international law. No explanation was ever given for his detention and imprisonment.

The Holocaust is a painful chapter in our history that many find hard to open. While each one of us would like to forget the horrible crimes that were committed, it is important to embrace the rare heroic deeds that saved the lives of thousands. 1995 will mark the 50th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's mission in Germany. It seems only proper, in this special anniversary year, to honor him as one of the most extraordinary heroes of the Holocaust.

For several years, Americans across the country have participated in a campaign to honor Raoul Wallenberg with a commemorative stamp. Thousands of letters have been written to the Postmaster General and the Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee in support of the stamp and yet, the stamp has not been issued. Honorary citizenship is an extraordinary honor and not frequently granted. Since Raoul Wallenberg is a distinguished American, doesn't the American public have an interest in recognizing him for his mission and dedication of the United States of America? I urge my colleagues to join in the effort to recognize Raoul Wallenberg. The Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee will be meeting in April to determine its stamp selections for 1995 and beyond. Please show them your support.

#### CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE HMONG PEOPLE AND GEN- ERAL VANG PAO

##### HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an important and eloquent letter to the Government of Thailand about the Hmong people of Laos, their leader General Vang Pao and Lao General Thonglud Chokbenbun. Congressman BEN GILMAN, the vice chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, recently wrote this letter in response to a number of deeply disturbing reports from Thailand about the plight of Hmong refugees and the situation of General Vang Pao and General Thonglud Chokbenbun.

As a Vietnam veteran, I appreciate the great sacrifices General Vang Pao and the Hmong people made for the United States and Thailand during the war years.

General Vang Pao continues to work to bring human rights, freedom, and democracy to the Hmong and to all the peoples of Laos. I know that many other Members of the U.S. Congress as well as America's Vietnam veterans will appreciate Congressman GILMAN's letter and the help and cooperation of Thailand on this important matter:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, March 10, 1994.

His Excellency M. L. BIRABHONGSE KASEMSKI, Ambassador E. and P., Embassy of Thailand, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: Twenty-two years ago, during my first official visit overseas, I

met with General Vang Pao in Laos. I was deeply impressed by this man and his people who made such enormous efforts and paid so dearly, to attempt to stop the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. Accordingly, when I learned last week that there were reports in the Bangkok media which stated that Thailand's Supreme Command has asked the United States to take action against Generals Vang Pao and Khonglit Chokbenbun for alleged illegal activities in Thailand, I became concerned and perplexed.

It is my hope that the request from the Army does not represent a policy decision supported by the Government of Thailand.

During and after the Vietnam War, Hmong leaders and their people fought loyally beside Thai and American soldiers, and paid an enormous price. The Hmong continue to suffer tremendously from the sacrifices they made on behalf of Thailand and the United States.

We would be sending the wrong signal to the dictatorships remaining in Asia if the Hmong, who have borne a disproportionate share of the struggle for freedom and democracy in Southeast Asia, are now made unwelcome. Accordingly, I look forward to working with you to find a way in which we can resolve the problems facing the Hmong and I thank your nation and government for having been a refuge for them for so many years.

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,  
Ranking Republican Member.

#### AID REPORTS ON EGYPT AND ISRAEL

##### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the House Foreign Affairs Committee has recently received reports from the U.S. Agency for International Development on the economic situation in Egypt and Israel—the top two recipients of U.S. foreign assistance. The reports are submitted pursuant to section 1205(b) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, as amended.

I wish to draw to the attention of my colleagues the summaries of these reports. The full text will be made part of the record of the subcommittee's hearings on the fiscal year 1995 foreign aid requests for these countries. I hope my colleagues find the summaries of these reports of interest.

#### REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN EGYPT, 1992-93

##### I. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Participation in the Gulf War has proved to be a financial boon for Egypt. Due to debt forgiveness and its own reforms, Egypt's financial position has greatly improved. For the three years prior to the War, Egypt's external current account deficit had ranged between \$2 and \$3 billion annually with no improvement in sight. The country was accumulating large, unsustainable debt service arrears. The budget deficit was about 20 percent of GDP. In 1990, total external debt reached about \$46 billion. Foreign reserves were down to several weeks of imports.

After the War, external financial resources were provided to Egypt. The United States

took the lead in a program of debt reduction, writing off military debt of \$6.7 billion. Also, the Government of Egypt (GOE) embarked upon a wide-ranging program of economic reform under the auspices of international financial institutions.

As a result, Egypt's economy has stabilized. Though an expected drop in real GDP for 1991/92 did not materialize, the economy is stagnant. We estimate real GDP grew at the annual rate of 2.8 percent in 1991/92 and only 1.5 percent in 1992/93. Various revenue measures and greater control of expenditures have cut the budget deficit to 4.7 percent of GDP in 1992/93. Egypt achieved a positive current account balance (excluding transfers) in 1991/92 for the first time in ten years, although the current account balance is now expected to be slightly negative in 1992/93. Foreign reserves are now quite healthy, over \$15 billion dollars (equivalent to over a year of imports). With the latest debt reduction, Egypt's outstanding debt will amount to less than \$35 billion. Egypt appears quite capable based on its relatively healthy financial situation to meet all debt commitments, at least over the short and medium term.

Retarding Egypt's economic growth and development is the structure of its economy. Despite the recent tendencies towards the expansion of the private sector, the public sector remains the major employer of non-agricultural workers. The economy is still inward looking and highly regulated.

Privatization, reduction of protection, and elimination of unnecessary regulations controlling the private sector are major themes of Egypt's structural reform program, together with improving the organizational and management structure of public enterprises. The new Public Investment Law 203 and its executive regulations were issued in 1991, allowing greater autonomy to public sector companies. A newly established office for privatization has assisted in selling two public enterprises and bringing twenty other enterprises near to the point of sale. Non-tariff barriers to trade and the level of tariffs are being reduced. Unfortunately, progress to date in each of these critical structural reform areas is far short of what is needed.

Notwithstanding the substantial financial progress over the last couple of years, a fundamental problem is the inability of the economy to absorb in a productive fashion new entrants to the labor force. The economic and social stability of Egypt is threatened by this problem. Official labor statistics show a 12 percent unemployment rate, while other estimates show significantly higher rates.

Debt relief and large capital inflows have given Egypt an unprecedented opportunity to restructure its economy with donor support. It is critical that Egypt accelerate, within the constraints of a delicate political climate, the reform program that it has undertaken if it is to attain its long-term economic objectives. This is especially true of reforms to reduce protection, privatize public enterprises, and eliminate restrictions on the private sector. These reforms will allow competitive market forces and private enterprise into the largely state owned industrial sector, which should increase productivity, exports, and domestic and foreign investment.

##### II. UPDATE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

###### A. Balance of Payments

The balance of payments recovery, which started in 1990/91 and continued in 1991/92, failed to persist in 1992/93. After achieving a surplus current account balance (excluding official transfers) in 1991/92 after many years



of deficits, the current account balance is estimated to have returned to a deficit amounting to \$0.3 billion in 1992/93.

The current balance (including official transfers) showed a surplus of \$1.0 billion, down from \$3.6 billion in 1991/92. The major factors behind this deterioration are an increase in imports of goods and services, a decrease in non-petroleum exports, a decline in workers remittances from abroad, and an increase in required interest payments. The overall surplus in the balance of payments also witnessed a sharp decline, from \$6.9 billion in 1991/92 to \$4.0 billion in 1992/93, a reduction of about 42 percent.

In the next few years, the services account is expected to experience a slight improvement due to higher Suez Canal dues and investment income. In addition, a continued high level of worker remittances is anticipated. However, with the projected growing trade deficit, the current account balance, excluding official transfers, is expected to witness a growing deficit.

This sustained current account deficit, together with stagnant official transfers and the projected decline in the capital account, is expected to result in a decline in the surplus in the overall balance of payments.

#### B. Government Finances

Government revenues in 1992/93 grew by 11 percent to LE 45.9 billion. This is about one quarter the rate of nominal growth experienced the previous year. However, revenues in 1992/93 remained at 35 percent of GDP, the same as last year.

Tax revenues accounted for 60 percent of revenues (compared to 58 percent last year), while non-tax revenues accounted for 31 percent (compared to 28 percent last year).<sup>1</sup> The balance is accounted for by local government revenues and investment self-financing.

Breaking down tax revenues by source of tax indicates that each tax basically maintained its share of total tax revenues. However, the share of customs duties slightly declined from 18.9 to 18.6 percent, while stamp duties slightly increased from 7.6 to 8.2 percent.

As for non-tax revenue, the share of transferred profits in non-tax revenues significantly declined from 77 percent in 1991/92 to 39.6 to 63 percent in 1992/93. Current expenditures increased to 80 percent of total expenditures (31.7 percent of GDP) compared to 77 percent (30.6 percent of GDP) last year. Reduced capital expenditures accounted for the declining balance.

Noticeable among current expenditures are the significant growth in interest payments and wages, and the decline of subsidies and transfers. Interest payments on debt increased by about 42 percent to reach LE 13.8 billion or 10 percent of GDP, largely due to an increasing stock of treasury bills and high domestic interest rates. Wages increased by about 19 percent to LE 9.7 billion. Subsidies and transfers declined by 55 percent to LE 4.5 billion.

The resulting budget deficit decreased slightly from 5 percent of GDP in 1991/92 to 4.7 percent in 1992/93. Excluding the earthquake relief outlays, the budget deficit declined to 4.1 percent of GDP.

In financing its budget deficit, the Treasury paid back the banking system an amount equivalent to nearly 52 percent of the deficit to partially retire outstanding government debt. Nonbank finance of the

deficit, coming from treasury bills, insurance premiums and pensions, accounted for about 137 percent of the deficit (to offset the net negative bank financing). External finance covered 15 percent of the deficit. Most of the external finance was directed to earthquake relief.

#### C. Population, Employment and Output

Despite the substantial financial progress over the last couple of years, a fundamental problem remains the ability of the economy to absorb in a productive fashion new entrants to the labor force. The economic and social stability of Egypt is threatened by this problem. Official labor statistics show 12 percent unemployment rate while other estimates show significantly higher rates.

The public sector in Egypt produces many of the goods and services that are generally produced by the private sector in most capitalist economies. About 27 percent of total employment is in the public sector. Excluding agriculture, which consists largely of small farm owners and workers, over half of the remaining jobs are in the public sector.

Over the next decade Egypt will have to generate 4.5 million new jobs to provide work for the new entrants to the labor force, assuming no change in today's unemployment rate and labor force participation rate. Estimates of the number of new jobs necessary to allow unemployment to drop significantly range from 6 to 10 million. Continuation of structural economic reforms will be key to any attempt to achieve growth rates sufficient to accomplish the objective of lowering unemployment.

The problems of unemployment and poor living standards of many Egyptians are exacerbated by rapid population growth. Population has almost tripled since the early 1950s. This growth has caused increased pressures for additional jobs, social services, education and health services. In recent years the labor force has grown at an average rate of 5 percent, or twice the rate of population growth. This high growth rate reflects increasing numbers of women and children joining the labor force. However, the population growth rate has declined from about 2.8 percent in the early 1980s to less than 2.5 percent today.

From 1987 to 1992, Egypt's real GDP growth averaged about 2.7 percent per year, or about the same as population growth; in 1993 it tapered off to 1.5 percent per year. . . .

#### REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN ISRAEL 1992-93

##### I. OVERVIEW

Israel, with a population of 5.4 million and a GNP of \$69.5 billion in 1993, has a per capita income of nearly \$13,000. The Government of Israel (GOI) has been relatively successful in stabilizing the economy in the face of a massive inflow of immigrants which has increased the population by around 10 percent since the end of 1989. Real GDP growth has averaged around 6 percent per year over the past three years, employment has risen at an annual rate of 4 percent, the market based exchange system has improved export competitiveness, and inflation has been reduced to around 11 percent (see Table of Israeli Economic Indicators). However, unemployment increased from 8.9 percent in 1989 to 11.2 in 1992 before declining to 10.5 percent in 1993. While GDP growth has slowed to around 4 percent in 1993, expanding business investment and governmental infrastructure investment coupled with sustained export growth provide the basis for a resumption of 6 percent average annual GDP growth in 1994 and 1995.

The GOI has appropriately adopted a strategy of abstaining from direct intervention in the labor market and has instead focused on providing the immigrants with housing and subsistence grants and training while encouraging a more favorable environment for private sector investment and expansion. While government expenditures for immigrant absorption increased, fiscal discipline in other areas, including defense, provided for an overall reduction of government spending as a percentage of GNP. The domestic component of the fiscal deficit surged to 18.1 percent of GNP in 1989, but it has since declined to 5.6 percent in 1992 and 3.2 percent in 1993.

Basically sound monetary, exchange rate and debt policies have contributed to rapid economic growth, a robust expansion of exports and a shift to an overall balance of payments surplus. Exports increased in real terms 12.7 percent in 1992 and are projected to grow at around 8 percent per year beginning in 1993. While there has been a modest increase in Israel's gross external debt to \$33.9 billion at the end of 1992, relative to GNP these liabilities have declined from 72 percent in 1989 to 53 percent in 1992. All indicators of debt service reflect the improving ability of Israel to manage its external debt, including the ratio of gross debt service to exports of goods and services which declined from 42 percent in 1989 to 29 percent in 1992. With continued prudent financial stabilization policies in the future, Israel should be able to service the increases in its external debt which have been facilitated by USG loan guarantee programs.

Beyond maintaining a stable macroeconomics environment, continued rapid growth and the reduction of unemployment will require significant intensification in efforts to structurally reform the economy. In particular, there is a need to accelerate the privatization program, to continue with financial sector reforms, to reduce labor market rigidities, and to proceed with further trade liberalization.

Privatization has been slow and needs to be significantly accelerated to improve domestic economic efficiency and to attract direct foreign investment. The state has been intensively involved in the banking, communications, electricity, transportation and defense sectors. Public enterprises which are considered eligible for privatization have an estimated net worth of \$17 billion. In 1991 and 1992, the GOI had intended to sell around 20 companies, but only sold 7, generating an average of less than \$250 million per year. The privatization of six major non-bank enterprises anticipated in 1993 did not materialize.

While extensive financial system reforms have been made, more reforms are needed to make the system more competitive. The financial system is highly concentrated and directly involved in the real sector of the economy. In spite of relatively successful privatization efforts, public ownership of the banking sector remains significant.

An improved functioning of the labor market is essential for a sustainable reduction in unemployment. While unemployment has increased and real private sector wages have declined 7 percent over the past 3 years, real public sector wages have increased almost 2 percent. The GOI needs to take a firmer stance with regard to union wage settlements, especially in the public sector, adopt a wage structure that better reflects productivity differentials, and delink government wages from those in the public enterprises. At the same time, efforts should be made to

<sup>1</sup>Non-tax revenues include surplus of petroleum, Suez Canal, other economic authorities, and the Central Bank of Egypt, and the surplus and profit of public sector authorities and companies.

build on earlier reforms, including a review of minimum wage legislation.

Further steps to liberalize external trade are essential to increase domestic competition. While considerable progress has been made with recent free trade agreements with the United States, the European Community and the European Free Trade Area (EFTA), much remains to be done. In particular, it is essential to resist pressure from domestic producers to slowdown the scheduled reduction in import duties to maximum rates of between 8-12 percent over the next 5-7 years. Also, while quantitative restrictions have been largely removed on non-agricultural imports, they remain on most agricultural products.

## II. RECENT IMMIGRATION, OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Since late 1989, Israel has been subjected to a significant supply side shock in the form of the immigration of over 460,000 persons, mainly from the Soviet Union. Immigration, which was 12,000 in 1989, shot up to 188,000 in 1990 and 176,000 in 1991.

While 200,000 immigrants annually were initially projected through 1995, actual immigration has been significantly less than expected, with only 77,000 immigrants arriving in 1992. The revised projection for 1993 calls for 80,000 immigrants, but there were only 36,000 immigrants during the first six months of the year. The immigration slowdown reflects both the employment difficulties encountered by the immigrants in Israel and the lessened felt need to emigrate by those in the former Soviet Union.

The basic GOI strategy toward absorbing the immigrants has been one of avoiding direct labor market interventions, while catering to their housing needs and providing them with subsistence grants and training during their first year in Israel. In addition, the GOI has attempted to provide adequate infrastructure and a more favorable and less uncertain environment in which the private sector would be able to gradually absorb the extra supply of labor.

The large influx of immigrants significantly increased aggregate domestic demand, which is largely responsible for the average annual GDP growth of 6 percent over the past three years. Housing related spending was especially strong over this period, but non-residential investment also displayed considerable growth. During 1992, as the rate of immigration subsided and the GOI withdrew from construction activity, there was a slowdown in domestic demand growth. However, this slowdown was offset by a rapid recovery from the Gulf War-related slump of the export and tourism sectors. With continued lower levels of immigration and the closure of the occupied territories in early 1993, real GDP growth had slowed to around 4 percent. An anticipated expansion of business and infrastructure investment coupled with rapid growth of exports provide the basis for a projected resumption of 6 percent average annual GDP growth in 1994 and 1995.

The viability of these projections depends significantly on Israel's ability to expand exports. Israel's exports have served as a major engine of growth in the past. Real exports grew at 12.3 percent between the early 1960s and 1980. However, export growth fell to only 2.5 percent between 1980 and 1991 in part due to high real wages. Recent rapid expansion of the labor force and conservative macroeconomic policies have produced real wage declines and a 12.7 percent expansion of real exports of goods and services in 1992. Realization of a continued export expansion at the

projected rate of 8 percent will require continued policy efforts to contain real wages and improve the competitiveness of exports.

The rapid increase in the Israeli labor force brought on by immigration outstripped employment growth that averaged 4 percent per year over the past three years, causing the overall rate of unemployment to rise from 8.9 percent in 1989 to 11.2 percent in 1992 before decreasing to 10.5 percent in 1993. Among immigrants, the unemployment rate declined from 38 percent in 1991 to 28 percent in 1992 and 17 percent in 1993. This relatively high immigrant unemployment rate reflects the short period of residence in Israel to date, a large proportion of older immigrants, and a very high concentration in technical professions, including engineering, medicine and academia. Immigrants mainly found employment in industry (35 percent) and construction-related activities (10 percent). The composition of their occupations has changed as they have had to adapt to domestic labor market conditions. Hence, the percent of immigrants in scientific and academic occupations dropped from 39 percent in 1990 to 33 percent in 1992, while the percent in blue collar occupations increased from 16 percent to 23 percent over the same period.

Unemployment declined in 1993 as immigration slowed further to an estimated 36,000 in January-June and as Israelis took jobs left vacant by Palestinians barred by the closure of the occupied territories. The GOI's projected annual average employment growth of over 4 percent for 1993 through 1995 is consistent with a gradual reduction of unemployment from 10.5 percent in 1993 to around 9 percent in 1995.

## III. PUBLIC FINANCE POLICIES

Since 1989, Israeli general government activity has been significantly affected by the objective of absorbing the new immigrants. In spite of this, general government expenditures as a percentage of GNP have steadily declined, from 59.8 percent in 1989 to 56.5 percent in 1992. With overall receipts remaining relatively stable at around 54 percent of GNP, the overall deficit (after foreign grants) has been reduced from 6.2 percent in 1989 to an estimated 2.8 percent in 1992.

A. *Expenditures:* Public consumption of social services, including for education, health and welfare have been a large and growing component of government expenditures, increasing from 30.1 percent of GNP in 1989 to 32.4 percent in 1992. In particular, transfer payments, which are provided as cash payments, have risen from 13 percent of GNP in 1989 to 15 percent in 1992.

Immigrant absorption expenditures of around 5 percent of GNP have been the main source of this expansion. The total annual direct aid per immigrant family is somewhat over \$10,000. This includes an initial absorption cash grant plus health insurance and unemployment benefits during the second half of the first year in Israel. In addition, employers who employ immigrants are eligible for subsidies of up to one-third the immigrants' salaries for the first year and one-fourth for a second year.

## CYNTHIA LYNN: VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTESTANT

### HON. THOMAS J. BARLOW III

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. BARLOW. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor today of congratulating a young woman

from Kentucky's First District, Ms. Cynthia Lynn Hutcheson, who placed 29th in the Veterans of Foreign War's Voice of Democracy contest. This annual contest is cosponsored by the VFW's ladies auxiliary, and it honors young men and women who express their faith, belief, and commitment to our nation's principles of democracy.

Cynthia Hutcheson is a resident of Princeton, KY, where she is a senior at Caldwell County High School. She is a young woman of exceptional talents, and I am certain that her future holds many more successes.

I would like to take this opportunity to share Ms. Hutcheson's essay with my colleagues by having it inserted in the RECORD.

## MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

I feel that every citizen has a tremendous responsibility to America. However, my generation's commitment should be far greater than any other generation's commitment, because we are America's future.

I think one of my biggest commitments in this country is to have an opinion. This seems very unimportant to some, but really it is the backbone of our country. If I did not have an opinion how would I vote for the people that I wanted to elect for public office? How would I vote on issues that are going to affect me? Everyone must have an opinion in order for America to grow. My opinion does not have to be the same as anyone else's. I certainly do not always agree with others' opinions all the time, but I'm glad that they voice their opinions.

Having an opinion leads to the right and responsibility to vote. Every citizen that can legally vote should be at the polls every time they are open. The President, Congress, governors, State legislators and local officials cannot represent the majority if the majority does not show up to vote. In order to have a democracy, which is rule by the people, the people have to exercise their right to vote.

Another commitment I have to America is to uphold family values. Many of the things that are wrong with our country stem from the decline of the family. My parents have taught me morals and that family always comes first. I think that if parents teach their children to follow the Golden Rule, have one partner for life and give their children the attention that they need the children will have a good, quality childhood and will be able to take on the world when they are older. It is hard for children who have had a troubled childhood to concentrate on the things they can do for America because they are too busy concentrating on their past.

I also need to do my best to uphold the laws in this country, and to make sure that others do their best to uphold the law. There is too much crime in America. The American citizens are spending millions of dollars every year towards the benefit of convicted criminals. This is wrong. If my generation helps to curve the crime rate, the money will be spent on things that will benefit all citizens, not just the criminals. There are some laws that people do not always agree with. However, this does not give anyone the right to break those laws. In America we have the right and responsibility to change the laws and voice our opinions about bad laws.

My final commitment is to pray for America. America was founded as "one nation under God." However, America has gotten about as far away from God as possible. The crime rate is up, the divorce rate is up and morals have just about gone down the drain.



Eventually, America will be punished for her actions. If people do not get on their knees and ask for forgiveness, the American people might suffer greatly. Some do not believe that America is really that far away from God. Even if that is so, the situation in this country could always get better.

America is the greatest country in the world, and it is indeed a blessing to live here. I feel very strongly about my commitment to America. I can only hope that my peers feel that way also. I do not think that people realize what a great nation we actually do have. They do not realize that we could be ruled by a dictator and have no rights whatsoever. I am very thankful for the opportunities I have, because I am an American citizen. However, I know that the only way those opportunities will be there for my children is if I do my best to help this nation grow and prosper.

# SIKH NATION THANKS PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON AND THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA

## HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to direct your attention to the overwhelming gratitude of Sikhs around the world for President Clinton's support of the protection of Sikh rights in a letter to me dated December 27.

Specifically, the President stated in his letter that he desires a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Sikh homeland that protects Sikh rights.

President Clinton's letter was in response to a November 17 letter to the President that I initiated, asking the President to diplomatically intervene to resolve the crisis in Khalistan. The letter was signed by 23 additional bipartisan Members of Congress.

Various Sikh leaders throughout the Sikh homeland, Punjab, Khalistan, have issued statements supporting President Clinton's remarks. I am including for the record, a memorandum presented on February 21, 1994 to the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, by Col. Pratap Singh, President of the Khalsa Raj Party. The Khalsa Raj Party advocates liberation for the Sikh homeland through peaceful and democratic means. As you may recall, Col. Pratap Singh was arrested and held in detention for 4 months in 1992 because of the freedom aspirations of the Khalsa Raj Party.

In his memorandum, Col. Pratap Singh places on record the Sikh Nation's, deep appreciation and gratitude to President Bill Clinton, the Congress and the people of the United States of America for their articulation of Sikh grievances. The memorandum also places on record, our appreciation of the American Sikhs, in particular the Council of Khalistan headed by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, for their contribution in bringing awareness among the people and the Government of the United States of the true situation of the beleaguered Sikh Nation in India.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the Khalsa Raj Party's memorandum, and I recognize the danger that Col. Pratap Singh is in by even submitting this memorandum of thanks. On February 12, The Tribune in Chandigarh, Pun-

jab reported that Punjab Chief Minister Beant Singh threatened to arrest Sikh leaders for only planning to hold a rally in support of President Clinton. As a matter of grave concern, I urge the Government of India not to torture or harass any of the Sikh leaders for supporting President Clinton's statement.

Besides the Khalsa Raj Party, the Akali Dal (Mann) organized a thanksgiving meeting for President Clinton in Ludhiana on February 16, 1994. The Akali Dal (Mann) also led a delegation of Sikh leaders to the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi on February 21, 1994 and submitted a memorandum of thanks signed by all major Sikh political, social, and human rights groups. Also, a group of professors from Punjab University signed a statement on February 5, 1993, saying according to the February 6 edition of The Tribune, that the U.S. President had done a service to the state by suggesting to the Government of India to respect the rights of the Sikhs according to the U.N. Charter.

Unfortunately, the President of the Akali Dal (Mann), Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann, was unable to personally present the Sikh memorandum of thanks to the U.S. Embassy because he has been held in detention the past 2 months for calling for an independent, sovereign Sikh state through peaceful and democratic means.

At present, Mr. Mann is being jailed by the Indian government under antidemocratic, draconian laws declared, disturbing and completely unacceptable by the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Similarly, Asia Watch has called for the complete repeal of the draconian laws that hold Mr. Mann in jail.

I find it unconscionable that the Indian government can detain a person who is only peacefully asking the Indian government to recognize the Sikh right of self-determination. It is time the right of self-determination be exercised in the Sikh homeland, without the further loss of life or denial of human rights.

As a matter of grave concern, I ask that Mr. Mann not be tortured or harassed by the Indian government, as he has been in the past. I also demand that Mr. Mann be immediately released and allowed to continue all peaceful and democratic activities for the freedom of the Sikh nation.

In addition to the Khalsa Raj Party memorandum, I am including three articles from The Tribune that clearly demonstrates the wide scope of support in the Sikh homeland, Punjab, Khalistan for President Clinton's support of Sikh rights. A press release from the Council of Khalistan concerning the Khalsa Raj Party memorandum is also included. I am also including the letter I received from President Clinton on December 27, 1993.

I hope my colleagues in the U.S. Congress understand the message of hope and love that President Clinton has sent to the Sikh Nation, and the gratitude the Sikh Nation has expressed in return. As for many nations, America is truly a beacon of freedom and democracy for the Sikh Nation and its brave people.

### MEMORANDUM

(Presented to US Embassy, New Delhi on February 21, 1994)

This memorandum is prepared jointly by the political parties, human rights, religious, social and farmers organizations representing the Sikhs living in the Punjab and other

states of India to place on record their deep appreciation and gratitude to President Bill Clinton, the Congress and the people of the United States of America for their articulation of Sikh grievances from time to time. The latest letter dated Dec. 27, 1993 by the President in reply to Representative Gary Condit and 23 other Congressmen who jointly wrote to the President highlighting persistent state repression and violation of human rights of the Sikhs in Punjab, Khalistan. Although Mr. Clinton's letter was true, though mild, reflection of the state of affairs, it caused a furor in this country. The Congress party and its government at the Centre and some states reacted sharply, criticizing in the vilest language President Clinton, holding government sponsored anti-U.S. demonstrations and burning his effigies. One such demonstration was held in front of the US Embassy in Delhi, personally organized by the Chief Minister of Punjab.

It will be pertinent to note that the "Sikh rights" which the President has mentioned in his letter have been consistently violated by the Indian state ever since Independence in 1947. For example, the promises made to the Sikhs during long years of freedom struggle were broken in letter and spirit once the very same leaders of the Congress who had made solemn commitments became India's rulers. The constitution framed was so inimical to the Sikh interests that their representatives in the Constituent Assembly refused to sign that document in protest.

The first 36 years after independence saw intermittent peaceful agitations launched by the Sikhs to secure their right, viz. establishment of the promised autonomous region in the Sikh majority area, creation of federal structure, demarcation of Punjabi speaking state and for the protection of the minorities interests. All these issues were fully debated and agreed upon at numerous fora before independence. The Sikhs, who were the third equal party besides Hindus and Muslims during the parleys for transfer of power from British to Indians, had the option to join India or Pakistan. Pakistan leadership had offered them permanent share in sovereignty at the Centre and the province of British Punjab which would have resulted in Pakistan's Eastern border beyond Delhi.

Notwithstanding, the Sikhs threw in their lot with India for historic and contemporary reasons even though 50 percent of their population uprooted from the fertile lands of Pakistan. It was thus a partnership between India and the Sikhs based on moral, ethical, and mutual understanding. But every term of the "partnership" was repeatedly violated by the stronger partner, India. With the use of naked power the Sikhs have been reduced to second class citizens and their homeland turned into a vassal state, far worse than they had experienced during the hundred years British rule over Punjab.

With evil intent to keep the Sikhs under subjugation, their holiest shrines all over the Punjab were attacked by the major part of the Indian army reducing some of them to rubble in June 1984 through the utterly uncalled for Operation "Blue Star", killing thousands of Sikhs in the process. After Indira Gandhi's assassination, a consequence of brutal oppression of the Sikh people, the Indian government headed by her son, Rajiv Gandhi, mounted a genocidal campaign to exterminate the Sikhs later that year in which many more Sikhs perished, large numbers of their womenfolk were raped and abducted, and billions worth of properties destroyed.

Anti Sikh policies have been pursued ruthlessly ever since. Over hundred thousand Sikhs have been butchered since "Blue Star". Extrajudicial killings, rape, torture, extortion, custodial crimes and various other forms of atrocities have been perpetrated on the community at an enormous scale. There is total Police Raj in the Punjab which has patronage of the Central government. Security forces have been given carte blanche to commit any crime with impunity. They are accountable to no higher administrative or political authority. The so-called "popular" government in the Punjab is the result of boycott of elections in Feb. 1992 by Sikh political parties. It has no mandate of the people. Even after massive rigging with open help of the police and paramilitary forces, less than 8% voted for the Congress. In effect, it is an extension of the Central rule which had been undemocratically imposed for a record period in the Punjab. Democracy, rule of law and even the rights enshrined in the constitution have long ceased to apply to the Sikhs. Through draconian legislation, the judiciary has been marginalized. The Sikh homeland has been virtually transformed into a vast Auschwitz camp.

The Sikhs continue to live under the shadow of bayonets and bullets. Justice-political, social, and economic—is totally denied to them. For nearly 15 years international human rights organizations such as Amnesty International and Asia Watch have not been allowed to investigate the Punjab. India has to much to hide.

President Clinton's statement on violation of Sikh rights has not come a day soon. Had the international community protested in the wake of "Blue Star" and genocide of the Sikhs in 1984, tens of thousands of innocent lives would have been saved, the Sikh women would not have suffered the trauma of rape and dishonor and, above all, the Indian state would have been forced to establish the rule of law and to observe civilized behavior.

Being dispossessed and stateless, the Sikhs have no means of voicing their anguish to the International organizations like the UNO. Likewise, they are greatly handicapped in explaining their case to foreign governments. They are, therefore, particularly beholden to the United States of America for the concern shown in this critical period of their history. They further seek support in their just cause for right of self-determination under the provision of the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights to which India is a signatory.

We would also like to place on record our appreciation of the American Sikhs, in particular the Council of Khalistan headed by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, for their contribution in bringing awareness among the people and the government of the USA of the true situation of the beleaguered Sikh nation in India. Thanks to their sustained efforts, Khalistan has already been admitted to UNPO, a milestone in the march toward establishment of a sovereign Sikh state.

Thank you President Clinton.

Thank you, the great people of the United States of America.

LT. COL. PRATAP SINGH, RETD.

President.

[Press Release]

SIKH LEADERS APPLAUD PRESIDENT CLINTON'S COMMENTS

WASHINGTON, DC, February 25, 1994.—Colonel Pratap Singh, President of the Khalsa Raj Party, submitted a memorandum this past Monday to the U.S. Embassy in New

Delhi, applauding President Clinton's support for "Sikh rights."

Submitted on February 21, 1994, the memorandum says: "We would also like to place on record our appreciation of the American Sikhs, in particular the Council of Khalistan headed by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, for their contribution in bringing awareness among the people and government of the USA of the true situation of the beleaguered Sikh nation in India."

The memorandum's appreciation of the Council of Khalistan's efforts demonstrates the links between Sikh leadership inside and outside of Khalistan. It is also significant positive recognition of the ardently proindependence Council of Khalistan, from the leadership within Khalistan.

"President Clinton's support for 'Sikh rights' in his letter to Congressman Gary Condit, has become a beacon of hope for the Sikh leadership in Khalistan," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "It has invigorated their determination to bring peace, justice, self-determination, rule of law, and freedom to the Sikh homeland, Khalistan."

Along with Colonel Pratap Singh, Sikh intellectuals, Sikh human rights groups, and all Akali Dal parties submitted memorandums to the U.S. Embassy on February 21 applauding President Clinton's comments.

[From the Tribune, Feb. 22, 1994]

AKALIS PRESENT MEMO TO U.S. EMBASSY

NEW DELHI.—Even as several political parties and organizations have criticised President Bill Clinton for his comments on Sikh rights, Akalis from Punjab today marched to the US embassy here to express their gratitude to the USA for raising the issue of human rights violations in Punjab.

The Akali leaders of the Mann faction were joined by several human rights activists from Punjab, including Justice Ajit Singh Bains, Mr. D.S. Gill and Mr. Inderjit Singh Jaijee, convener of the movement against the state repression.

Later, they submitted a memorandum to the Deputy Chief of Mission, US Embassy, putting on record their thanks to Bill Clinton for expressing concern for the Sikhs who according to the Akalis, had been denied civil and political rights by the Indian state.

Bill Clinton's statement on the Sikhs had debunked the decade-old propaganda against the Sikhs aimed at defaming them in the eyes of the world, the memorandum said.

The memorandum was also signed by other senior Akali leaders like SGPC chief G.S. Tohra, Mr. Jagdev Singh Talwandi and Mr. Pratap Singh Gill.

Prominent Akali leaders among the marchers were Akali Dal (Mann) acting president Sant Ajit Singh, Mr. Sucha Singh Chhotepur, Mr. Ram Singh and Mr. Charanjit Singh Walia.

Later, addressing a press conference, party general secretary Jagmohan Singh alleged that despite tall claims of the Punjab government, the peace had not returned to the state. "Instead, the people had been silenced with the excessive use of force by the government", he said.

The general secretary alleged that the state police with active assistance of security forces were still committing "excesses" on the people and "police encounters" were still the order of the day.

He said the memorandum submitted to the US embassy today had carried wide consensus of all shades of Akalis, Sikh intellectuals and human rights organisations, who had participated in a seminar at Ludhiana a few

days ago on the issue of human rights violations and Bill Clinton's comments on "Sikh rights".

Earlier, the Youth Congress workers led by Maninderjit Singh Bitta staged a demonstration in front of the embassy here protesting Bill Clinton's remarks on the Sikhs and described them as an interference in the internal affairs of the county.

[From the Tribune, Feb. 6, 1994]

FORMER V-C SUPPORTS CLINTON'S STAND

PATIALA.—Former Vice-Chancellor of Punjabi University Dr. Bhagat Singh and more university teachers have supported American President Bill Clinton's position regarding the violation of human rights in Punjab.

In a signed statement, the former Vice-Chancellor and a group of university teachers said the Centre and the state government had been treating Punjab as a law and order problem in utter disregard to the right of its people to "grow according to their cultural heritage".

The U.S. President had done a service to the people of the state by suggesting to the Government of India to respect the rights of the Sikhs according to the U.N. Charter. A political settlement and approval of the international community, rather than repression were the solution to the problem that was estranging the Sikhs who were a vital cultural community of this subcontinent, the statement said.

The signatories to the statement were Dr. Balkar Singh, Head, Sri Guru Granth Sahib Studies, Dr. Gurnam Kaur, Reader in the same department, Mr. Surinder Singh, Reader in the Department of Punjabi Development, Dr. Darshan Singh, Reader in Religious Studies, Dr. Jagtar Singh, Lecturer, Library Science, Dr. Gurnek Singh, Lecturer in Encyclopaedia of Sikhism, Dr. Gurtarn Singh, Lecturer in the Department of Punjabi, Dr. Balwinder Kaur Brar, Reader in the Department of Punjabi, Dr. Harbans Singh Kohli, Reader in the Chemistry, Department, Mr. Himmat Singh, Reader in the Sri Guru Granth Sahib Studies Department, Dr. Kirandeep Kaur, Lecturer in the Education and Community Services Department, Dr. K.S. Sidhu, Professor in the Department of Chemistry, Dr. Jagtar Singh, Reader in the Department of Chemistry, Dr. H S Sahota, Head of the Physics Department, Dr. Hari Singh Boparai, Reader, Department of Correspondence Courses.

Yet another section of faculty members of the university have flayed the comments of Mr. Clinton.

In a written statement issued by Dr. K.C. Singhal and signed by 11 faculty members, they said the statements on India, particularly with reference to Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab were motivated.

They said the track record of the USA itself on the issue of human rights had been poor. It had brazenly violated human rights of Vietnamese by bombing civilian areas in early seventies. More recently, it had bombed civilian population of Iraq. It has been supporting the "puppet regime" of South Africa in denying basic human rights to the black population.

[From the Sunday Tribune, Jan. 30, 1994]

DAL (MANN) HAILS CLINTON'S COMMENTS

PATIALA.—The Akali Dal (Mann) in a statement issued here yesterday by its general secretary, Mr. Charanjit Singh Walia, has appreciated the response of the President of the USA, Mr. Bill Clinton, to the letter of 24 US Congressmen seeking a peaceful solution to the aspirations of the Sikhs.



Mr. Walia said that this illustrated the increasing concern of the international community towards the plight of the "Sikh nation".

He said Sikhs view the American President's comments as a ray of hope for social justice and democracy.

Mr. Walia said that every effort hitherto made to seek a solution within the parameters of the Indian constitution had failed.

He said that instead of hiding behind the smoke screen of "pseudo-secularism and artificial integrity" of the country, the Centre must open a dialogue with the "Sikh nation" to discuss peaceful solution to the Sikh issue.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, December 27, 1993.

Hon. GARY A. CONDIT,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR GARY: I want to respond to the letter you and a number of colleagues sent me on the human rights situation of the Sikhs in Punjab. I am aware of the chronic tensions between the Indian government and the Sikh militants, and share your desire for a peaceful solution that protects Sikh rights.

I am pleased there have been some recent improvements in the Sikhs' situation: a series of elections with increasing voter turnout since 1992 has restored local self-government; the level of violence has declined; and federal authorities have begun to focus on ways to end police abuses. It is clear that abuses still occur, however, and we regularly raise our concerns about them with senior officials in the Punjab government and the Indian government.

Human rights is an important issue in U.S.-Indian relations. We will continue to make our concerns known to the New Delhi authorities, and I will look forward to your continuing advice as we proceed.

Sincerely,

BILL.

# TOBACCO HEALTH TAX AND AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1994

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to increase the cigarette excise tax to \$2 a pack. I am joined in this bill by Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. EVANS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. VISCOSKY as original cosponsors.

My bill provides revenues for health reform as well as significant financial assistance for tobacco workers and regions adversely affected by the tax. In addition, the bill creates a health education fund to educate Americans about the risks associated with certain activities such as smoking and chewing tobacco.

The perils of smoking are acknowledged by all independent sources. Tobacco products—used as intended—kill over 1,100 Americans every day. Each year, over 400,000 Americans die from tobacco-related illnesses, creating more deaths than from alcohol, drug abuse, homicide, suicide, automobile and airplane accidents, and AIDS combined.

A \$2 a pack tax could change all that. As most smokers become addicted to nicotine at

an early age, preventing teenage smoking should substantially reduce the adult smoking population. The most effective way of reducing tobacco addiction, especially among teenagers, is to increase the price of tobacco products through taxes. According to the General Accounting Office [GAO], "the economic literature supports the prediction that increasing the Federal excise tax on cigarettes should reduce the number of teenage smokers significantly."

The American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, and American Lung Association estimate that raising tobacco taxes to \$2 a pack would save over 1.7 million people alive today.

Opponents of any tobacco tax argue that a tax increase of this size will wreak havoc on rural communities and workers whose livelihood depends on tobacco. I suggest that this bill creates a solution instead of a problem.

As cigarette taxes have increased, so has cigarette production. Tobacco companies now produce 28 billion more cigarettes per year due to aggressive expansion of the export market.

Increased production has not brought a corresponding increase in U.S. manufacturing jobs. The workers who filled the halls of Congress this month experienced a 29-percent decrease in jobs over the last decade due to automation and shifting of production jobs overseas—business decisions by tobacco companies.

Nor has increased production of cigarettes brought prosperity to tobacco farmers. Forty thousand tobacco farms disappeared in the last 10 years because tobacco companies are now importing more than one-third of the tobacco used in U.S. manufactured cigarettes.

This is an ominous trend for farmers and factory workers who depend on tobacco to earn their livelihood. They will lose every time they stand in the way of a generous return to stockholders of Philip Morris or RJR. My bill offers a way out. It helps pay for a better future by creating a trust fund to ease the transition to economic diversification. Farmers could use this fund to improve access to market for other crops. Communities could receive grants to attract new industry. By setting aside 2 percent of the net increase for a period of 5 years, hundreds of millions of dollars would be generated each year to redesign, retrain, and retool for a productive future.

My bill would also create an education fund with 1 percent of the net tax increase to allow the Secretary of HHS to educate Americans on healthy choices. Experience at both the Federal and State level shows that the public responds to media messages on tobacco. In my home State of California, a 12-month media campaign in 1990 resulted in a 12 percent decline in consumption. This bill creates the resources for the Secretary to educate the public on issues of health.

Mr. Speaker, two-thirds of the American electorate fully supports raising tobacco taxes by \$2 a pack, including 65 percent of the voters in the tobacco-producing States of Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Our constituents have spoken. Now it is our responsibility to act.

The bill is as follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Tobacco Health Tax and Agricultural Assistance Act of 1994."

(b) AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

## SEC. 2. INCREASE IN EXCISE TAXES ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

(a) CIGARETTES.—Subsection (b) of section 5701 is amended—

(1) by striking "\$12 per thousand (\$10 per thousand on cigarettes removed during 1991 or 1992)" in paragraph (1) and inserting "\$100.00 per thousand";

(2) by striking "\$25.20 per thousand (\$21 per thousand on cigarettes removed during 1991 or 1992)" in paragraph (2) and inserting "\$210.00 per thousand"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3) ADDITIONAL TAX ON PACKS CONTAINING FEWER THAN 20 CIGARETTES.—On any pack of cigarettes containing fewer than 20 cigarettes, the excess of \$2 over the tax imposed by paragraphs (1) and (2) on the cigarettes in such pack."

(b) CIGARS.—Subsection (a) of section 5701 is amended—

(1) by striking "\$1.125 cents per thousand (93.75 cents per thousand on cigars removed during 1991 or 1992)" in paragraph (1) inserting "\$89.14 per thousand"; and

(2) by striking "equal to" and all that follows in paragraph (2) and inserting "equal to 105.8 percent of the price for which sold but not more than \$250.03 per thousand."

(c) CIGARETTE PAPERS.—Subsection (c) of section 5701 is amended by striking "0.75 cent (0.625 cent on cigarette papers removed during 1991 or 1992)" and inserting "6.24 cents";

(d) CIGARETTE TUBES.—Subsection (d) of section 5701 is amended by striking "1.5 cents (1.25 cents on cigarette tubes removed during 1991 or 1992)" and inserting "12.5 cents";

(e) SMOKELESS TOBACCO.—Subsection (e) of section 5701 is amended—

(1) by striking "35 cents (30 cents on snuff removed during 1991 or 1992)" in paragraph (1) and inserting "\$29.70"; and

(2) by striking "12 cents (10 cents on chewing tobacco removed during 1991 or 1992)" in paragraph (2) and inserting "\$29.46";

(f) PIPE TOBACCO.—Subsection (f) of section 5701 is amended by striking "67.5 cents (56.25 cents on pipe tobacco removed during 1991 or 1992)" and inserting "\$30.01";

(g) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT OF TOBACCO TAX RATES.—Section 5701 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(i) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of articles removed in any calendar year after 1994, each rate of tax contained in this section shall be increased by an amount equal to—

"(A) such rate, multiplied by

"(B) the greater of—

"(i) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which the removal occurs by substituting 'calendar year 1993' for 'calendar year 1992' in subparagraph (B) thereof, or

"(ii) the cost-of-living adjustment which would be determined under clause (i) if only changes in the tobacco and smoking products component of the Consumer Price Index (as defined in section 1(f)(5)) were taken into account.

If any increase determined under this subsection is not a multiple of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent, such increase shall be rounded to the nearest  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent.

"(2) SPECIAL RULE.—No adjustment shall be made under paragraph (1) in the percentage rate set forth in subsection (a)(2) but such adjustment shall apply to the dollar amount contained therein."

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to articles removed (as defined in section 5702(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by this Act) after September 30, 1994.

#### (i) FLOOR STOCKS TAXES.—

(1) IMPOSITION OF TAX.—On tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes manufactured in or imported into the United States which are removed before October 1, 1994, and held on such date for sale by any person, there is hereby imposed a tax in an amount equal to the excess of—

(A) the tax which would be imposed under section 5701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on the article if the article had been removed on such date, over

(B) the prior tax (if any) imposed under section 5701 or 7652 of such Code on such article.

(2) AUTHORITY TO EXEMPT CIGARETTES HELD IN VENDING MACHINES.—To the extent provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary, no tax shall be imposed by paragraph (1) on cigarettes held for retail sale on October 1, 1994, by any person in any vending machine. If the Secretary provides such a benefit with respect to any person, the Secretary may reduce the \$500 amount in paragraph (3) with respect to such person.

(3) CREDIT AGAINST TAX.—Each person shall be allowed as a credit against the taxes imposed by paragraph (1) an amount equal to \$500. Such credit shall not exceed the amount of taxes imposed by paragraph (1) for which such person is liable.

(4) LIABILITY FOR TAX AND METHOD OF PAYMENT.—

(A) LIABILITY FOR TAX.—A person holding on October 1, 1994, articles to which any tax imposed by paragraph (1) applies shall be liable for such tax.

(B) METHOD OF PAYMENT.—The tax imposed by paragraph (1) shall be paid in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe by regulations.

(C) TIME FOR PAYMENT.—The tax imposed by paragraph (1) shall be paid on or before December 31, 1994.

(5) ARTICLES IN FOREIGN TRADE ZONES.—Notwithstanding the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998, 19 U.S.C. 81a) and any other provision of law, any article which is located in a foreign trade zone on October 1, 1994, shall be subject to the tax imposed by paragraph (1) if—

(A) internal revenue taxes have been determined, or customs duties liquidated, with respect to such article before such date pursuant to a request made under the 1st proviso of section 3(a) of such Act, or

(B) such article is held on such date under the supervision of a customs officer pursuant to the 2d proviso of such section 3(a).

(6) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Terms used in this subsection which are also used in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall have

the respective meanings such terms have in such section, and the term "tobacco products" shall include articles first subject to the tax imposed by section 5701 of such Code by reason of the amendments made by this Act.

(B) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate.

(7) CONTROLLED GROUPS.—Rules similar to the rules of section 5061(e)(3) of such Code shall apply for purposes of this subsection.

(8) OTHER LAWS APPLICABLE.—All provisions of law, including penalties, applicable with respect to the taxes imposed by section 5701 of such Code shall, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this subsection, apply to the floor stocks taxes imposed by paragraph (1), to the same extent as if such taxes were imposed by such section 5701. The Secretary may treat any person who bore the ultimate burden of the tax imposed by paragraph (1) as the person to whom a credit or refund under such provisions may be allowed or made.

#### SEC. 3. MODIFICATIONS OF CERTAIN TOBACCO TAX PROVISIONS.

(a) EXEMPTION FOR EXPORTED TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND CIGARETTE PAPERS AND TUBES TO APPLY ONLY TO ARTICLES MARKED FOR EXPORT.—

(1) Subsection (b) of section 5704 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes may not be transferred or removed under this subsection unless such products or papers and tubes bear such marks, labels, or notices as the Secretary shall by regulations prescribe."

(2) Section 5761 is amended by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively, and by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"(c) SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND CIGARETTE PAPERS AND TUBES FOR EXPORT.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (d) of section 5704—

"(1) every person who sells, relands, or receives within the jurisdiction of the United States any tobacco products or cigarette papers or tubes which have been labeled or shipped for exportation under this chapter,

"(2) every person who sells or receives such tobacco products or cigarette papers or tubes, and

"(3) every person who aids or abets in such selling, relanding, or receiving,

shall, in addition to the tax and any other penalty provided in this title, be liable for a penalty equal to the greater of \$1,000 or 5 times the amount of the tax imposed by this chapter. All tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes relanded within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be forfeited to the United States."

(3) Subsection (a) of section 5761 is amended by striking "subsection (b)" and inserting "subsection (b) or (c)".

(4) Subsection (d) of section 5761, as redesignated by paragraph (2), is amended by striking "The penalty imposed by subsection (b)" and inserting "The penalties imposed by subsections (b) and (c)".

(5)(A) Subpart F of chapter 52 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

#### "SEC. 5754. RESTRICTION ON IMPORTATION OF PREVIOUSLY EXPORTED TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes previously exported from the United States may be imported or brought into the United States only as provided in section 5704(d).

"(b) CROSS REFERENCE.—

"For penalty for the sale of cigarettes in the United States which are labeled for export, see section 5761(d)."

(B) The table of sections for subpart F of chapter 52 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 5754. Restrictions on importation of previously exported tobacco products."

(b) IMPORTERS REQUIRED TO BE QUALIFIED.—

(1) Sections 5712, 5713(a), 5721, 5722, 5762(a)(1), and 5763 (b) and (c) are each amended by inserting "or importer" after "manufacturer".

(2) The heading of subsection (b) of section 5763 is amended by inserting "QUALIFIED IMPORTERS," after "MANUFACTURERS."

(3) The heading for subchapter B of chapter 52 is amended by inserting "and Importers" after "Manufacturers".

(4) The item relating to subchapter B in the table of subchapters for chapter 52 is amended by inserting "and importers" after "manufacturers".

(c) REPEAL OF TAX-EXEMPT SALES TO EMPLOYEES OF CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS.—

(1) Subsection (a) of section 5704 is amended—

(A) by striking "EMPLOYEE USE OR" in the heading, and

(B) by striking "for use or consumption by employees or" in the text.

(2) Subsection (e) of section 5723 is amended by striking "for use or consumption by their employees, or for experimental purposes" and inserting "for experimental purposes".

(d) REPEAL OF TAX-EXEMPT SALES TO UNITED STATES.—Subsection (b) of section 5704 is amended by striking "and manufacturers may similarly remove such articles for use of the United States;"

(e) BOOKS OF 25 OR FEWER CIGARETTE PAPERS SUBJECT TO TAX.—Subsection (c) of section 5701 is amended by striking "On each book or set of cigarette papers containing more than 25 papers," and inserting "On cigarette papers,"

(f) STORAGE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS.—Subsection (k) of section 5702 is amended by inserting "under section 5704" after "internal revenue bond".

(g) AUTHORITY TO PRESCRIBE MINIMUM MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS.—Section 5712 is amended by striking "or" at the end of paragraph (1), by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3), and by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

"(2) the activity proposed to be carried out at such premises does not meet such minimum capacity or activity requirements as the Secretary may prescribe, or".

"(h) LIMITATION ON COVER OVER OF TAX ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS.—Section 7652 is amended by adding at the end of thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) LIMITATION ON COVER OVER OF TAX ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS.—For purposes of this section, with respect to taxes imposed under section 5701 or this section on any tobacco product or cigarette paper or tube, the amount covered into the treasuries of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands shall not exceed the rate of tax under section 5701 in effect on the article on the day before the date of the enactment of the Tobacco Tax Act of 1994."

"(i) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to articles removed (as defined in section 5702(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by this Act) after September 30, 1994.



#### SEC. 4. IMPOSITION OF EXCISE TAX ON MANUFACTURE OF IMPORTATION OF ROLL-YOUR-OWN TOBACCO.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5701 (relating to rate of tax) is amended by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h) and by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection:

"(g) ROLL-YOUR-OWN TOBACCO.—On roll-your-own tobacco, manufactured in or imported into the United States, there shall be imposed a tax of \$29.34 per pound (and a proportionate tax at the like rate on all fractional parts of a pound)."

(b) ROLL-YOUR-OWN TOBACCO.—Section 5702 (relating to definitions) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(p) ROLL-YOUR-OWN TOBACCO.—The term 'roll-your-own tobacco' means any tobacco which, because of its appearance, type, packaging, or labeling, is suitable for use and likely to be offered to, or purchased by, consumers as tobacco for making cigarettes."

#### (c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Subsection (c) of section 5702 is amended by striking "and pipe tobacco" and inserting "pipe tobacco, and roll-your-own tobacco".

(2) Subsection (d) of section 5702 is amended—

(A) in the material preceding paragraph (1), by striking "or pipe tobacco" and inserting "pipe tobacco, or roll-your-own tobacco", and

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph:

"(1) a person who produces cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, pipe tobacco, or roll-your-own tobacco solely for his own personal consumption or use, and"

(3) The chapter heading for chapter 52 is amended to read as follows:

#### "CHAPTER 52.—TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND CIGARETTE PAPERS AND TUBES".

(4) The table of chapters for subtitle E is amended by striking the item relating to chapter 52 and inserting the following new item:

"Chapter 52. Tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes."

#### (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to roll-your-own tobacco removed (as defined in section 5702(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by this Act) after September 30, 1994.

(2) TRANSITIONAL RULE.—Any person who—  
(A) on the date of the enactment of this Act is engaged in business as a manufacturer of roll-your-own tobacco or as an importer of tobacco products or cigarette papers and tubes, and

(B) before October 1, 1994, submits an application under subchapter B of chapter 52 of such Code to engage in such business,

may, notwithstanding such subchapter B, continue to engage in such business pending final action on such application. Pending such final action, all provisions of such chapter 52 shall apply to such applicant in the same manner and to the same extent as if such applicant were a holder of a permit under such chapter 52 to engage in such business.

#### SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF TOBACCO CONVERSION AND HEALTH EDUCATION TRUST FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter A of chapter 98 (relating to trust fund code) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

#### "SEC. 9512. TOBACCO CONVERSION AND HEALTH EDUCATION TRUST FUND.

"(a) CREATION OF TRUST FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United

States a trust fund to be known as the 'Tobacco Conversion and Health Education Trust Fund', consisting of such amounts as may be appropriated or credited to such Trust Fund as provided in this section or section 9602(b).

#### "(b) TRANSFERS TO TRUST FUND.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby appropriated to the Tobacco Conversion and Health Education Trust Fund amounts equivalent to 3 percent (2 percent on and after October 1, 1999) of the net revenue received in the Treasury from the 1994 tobacco tax increases.

"(2) NET REVENUES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the net revenue received in the Treasury from the 1994 tobacco tax increases is the amount estimated by the Secretary based on the excess of—

"(A) the additional taxes received in the Treasury under section 5701 by reason of the amendments made by the Tobacco Health Tax and Agricultural Assistance Act of 1994 or under section 2(i) of such Act, over

"(B) the decrease in the tax imposed by chapter 1 resulting from such taxes.

#### "(c) TOBACCO CONVERSION ACCOUNT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Tobacco Conversion and Health Education Trust Fund a separate account to be known as the 'Tobacco Conversion Account' consisting of such amounts as may be transferred or credited to such account as provided in this section or section 9602(b).

"(2) TRANSFERS TO ACCOUNT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Tobacco Conversion Account two-thirds of the amounts appropriated to the Tobacco Conversion and Health Education Trust Fund under subsection (b)(1) for periods before October 1, 1999.

"(3) EXPENDITURES FROM ACCOUNT.—Amounts in the Tobacco Conversion Account shall be available, as provided in appropriation Acts, for making expenditures for purposes of—

"(A) assisting farmers in converting from tobacco to other crops, and

"(B) providing grants to communities, and persons involved in the production or manufacture of tobacco or tobacco products, that are adversely affected by the tax increases contained in the Tobacco Health Tax and Agricultural Assistance Act of 1994.

The grants referred to in subparagraph (B) shall include grants to assist in attracting nontobacco sources of income and grants to farmers who retire tobacco allotments.

#### "(d) HEALTH EDUCATION ACCOUNT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Tobacco Conversion and Health Education Trust Fund a separate account to be known as the 'Health Education Account', consisting of such amounts as may be transferred or credited to such account as provided in this section or section 9602(b).

"(2) TRANSFERS TO ACCOUNT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Health Education Account one-third (100 percent on and after October 1, 1999) of the amounts appropriated to the Tobacco Conversion and Health Education Trust Fund under subsection (b)(1).

"(3) EXPENDITURES FROM ACCOUNT.—Amounts in the Health Education Account shall be available, as provided in appropriation Acts, to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for making expenditures to increase public awareness of health risks, including tobacco use."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such subchapter A is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 9512. Tobacco Conversion and Health Education Trust Fund."

#### HONORING CAMACOL FOR ITS EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE HISPANIC COMMERCE

#### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding business organization in the city of Elizabeth, dedicated to the commercial advancement of the Hispanic community. This Saturday CAMACOL, otherwise known as the Camara de Comercio Latina de Elizabeth, celebrates 25 years of service to the Hispanic business community.

In 1969, when CAMACOL was first established there were only a handful of Hispanic businesses in the city of Elizabeth and Union County in general. There was clearly a need for a commercial organization to help the Hispanic business community organize, prosper and expand. CAMACOL fit this role superbly.

The organization's goals are very clearly put forth in its bylaws which state that the organization seeks to promote "friendly and amicable" relations between its members and government and the rest of the business community regardless of race or ethnicity.

Since its establishment, CAMACOL has been a bulwark of the business community. Partly as a result of its efforts, the Hispanic community, both business and residential, have prospered in Elizabeth. During my frequent visits to the city, I have been impressed with the variety of Hispanic businesses, from eateries, whose ethnic specialties add a special and diverse quality to the city, to small retail stores and service outlets.

On countless occasions, CAMACOL has come to the rescue of a member in trouble. All CAMACOL members donate to a general fund which seeks to assist fellow members in the event that they lose their business by fire. The fund can also be used to assist the family of a member who has recently died.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to CAMACOL for 25 years of dedication to the Hispanic business community. Por un Comercio Hispano Cada Vez Mayor.

#### A TRIBUTE TO OFER HAMAMI: AN INSPIRATION TO CULTURAL INTERACTION

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man whose continued efforts have brought culture, music, and life to the vibrant turbulence of the Middle East. Mr. Hamami works as the director of culture, music, and social life at the renowned Hebrew and Arabic language school of Ulpan Akiva.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the Ulpan Akiva School enjoys the unique privilege of being

one of the few institutions which has labored to bridge the gap between the Arab and Jewish cultures, using language as a medium. In a land plagued with conflicts and ancient hatreds, the Ulpan Akiva, led by their charismatic and honored director, Shulamith Katznelson, provides an avenue for the dissemination and interaction of Hebrew and Arabic cultures. Ulpan Akiva has been operating for 43 years, with over 65,000 students participating in its seminars. As an institution, it has become a model for the acquisition of new language skills and for the successful integration of individuals into our new, and far more complex, multicultural world.

For nearly 20 years as the director of cultural studies for Ulpan Akiva, Mr. Ofer Hamami has used music, festivals, and cultural events as a means of overcoming the barriers of language, cultural differences, and political antagonisms which have hindered Jewish-Arab relations. He has organized trips, planned special theatrical and musical events, and directed lectures on Jewish heritage in an effort to bring the Jewish and Arab communities closer together. He has gained international recognition for his efforts and has directed workshops on the Israeli community in various nations including Japan, Scandinavia, Italy, and the United States.

Using much of the traditional music and dance of the Hebrew culture, Mr. Ofer Hamami creates a warm, comfortable environment for the free exchange of ideas. He brings together students who stem from a wide variety of national, religious, and cultural backgrounds, both Jewish and Arab.

Mr. Ofer Hamami is an integral and vital part of the Ulpan Akiva community. The Ulpan Akiva School and its director, Shulamith Katznelson, have recently been jointly nominated as recipients for the Nobel Peace Prize for the second consecutive year. In addition they were awarded the State of Israel's highest accolade, the Israel Prize for Life Achievement in Education. On this occasion, Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Perez spoke, relating some of their own personal experiences at Ulpan Akiva.

Join with me in recognizing Mr. Ofer Hamami and the tremendous accomplishments he has made in bringing together people of such widely diverse cultures. He is truly an inspiration to all who seek harmony in this extremely volatile area of the world.

#### NATIONAL AGRICULTURE DAY

**HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 17, 1994*

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the men and women of this country who work the land, process and refine our agricultural commodities, and engage in the research that keeps American farmers and ranchers the most efficient in the world. I rise to pay tribute to the U.S. agricultural community.

Sunday, March 20, 1994, marks the annual observance of National Agriculture Day. It might interest my colleagues to know that all

50 States in our country, the 4 U.S. territories, and the U.S. Congress have marked the occasion with official proclamations. I am very happy to join Chairman DE LA GARZA and 226 of my colleagues, from both urban and rural America, in cosponsoring the joint resolution declaring March 20 as "National Agriculture Day."

Mr. Speaker, American farmers are the most efficient producers of food and fiber in the world. We, as Americans, are blessed to have the natural resources and farming expertise that help guarantee consumers a safe and abundant food supply. The food and fiber system in this country now generates over \$850 billion a year in economic activity—16 percent of our gross domestic product. Clearly, American agriculture has a good story to tell.

Throughout Illinois' 20th Congressional District in west-central and southern Illinois, in counties like Adams, Bond, Brown, Calhoun, Clinton, Christian, Fayette, Greene, Jefferson, Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Montgomery, Pike, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, and Washington farming and agriculture are not only a way of life but a major part of the local economy.

The men and women who work tirelessly to provide food and fiber for our Nation, the scientists and researchers who labor at facilities like the University of Illinois, the food processors and refiners, and those who transport our farm commodities all deserve a sincere thank you for their efforts and contributions to American life, health, and prosperity.

It has become increasingly obvious that agriculture not only holds the key to revitalization for our rural economies but our urban areas as well. That is why celebrating National Agriculture Day is so important. We need to take time to recognize the significant contributions that agriculture makes to our everyday lives. From production agriculture to research, it is easy to see that the diversity of American agriculture touches almost every aspect of our lives.

Mr. Speaker, we pause today to reflect on the contributions of American agriculture. And, we look to the future, a future which holds great promise, for the continued development of our agricultural system.

#### TRANSFER PROPERTY RIGHTS OF CORNING FISH HATCHERY

**HON. BLANCHE M. LAMBERT**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 17, 1994*

Ms. LAMBERT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would transfer property rights in the Corning Fish Hatchery from the Federal Government to the State of Arkansas. Due to Federal budget cuts, the fish hatchery was closed in early 1983. However, the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission resumed hatchery fish production in May 1983 after entering into an agreement with the Fish and Wildlife Service. The fish hatchery has been operating since 1983 as William H. Donham State Fish Hatchery.

This fish hatchery has become an important part of the fisheries division fish culture pro-

gram and I believe that this transfer will greatly benefit the sportsmen and women of Arkansas. This warm hatchery is very active and successful, producing 250,000 to 1,000,000 fish annually. About 95 percent of these hatchery-reared fish are stocked in new or renovated public lakes. The remaining fish are allocated to private applicants for stocking new or renovated lakes and sand ponds. The principal fish produced at the hatchery are largemouth bass, bluegills, redear sunfish, white and black crappie and channel catfish.

Currently, no Federal funds are used to operate or maintain the William H. Donham State Fish Hatchery. It is financed solely by funds derived from resident and nonresident fishing licenses sales. This transfer of ownership has the support from both the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

It is appropriate to transfer the property to the State of Arkansas since the funds used to finance the hatchery's programs are raised within the borders of Arkansas. In addition, without this transfer, Arkansas would be unable to make long-term commitments as to the direction the hatchery will take in its operations.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO LARRY WANG

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 17, 1994*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to note the departure of Larry Yu Yang Wang from his longstanding position as director of public affairs at the Coordination Council for North American Affairs [CCNAA] office in Washington. Larry returned to Taipei last week to begin a new position as chief of protocol for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China on Taiwan. I know I share the views of many of our colleagues in saying that we shall miss working with Larry on a regular basis in Washington. However, all of us understand this is an honor to be chosen for such an important and visible position in the Taiwanese Government. Indeed, this was an offer Larry could not refuse.

Mr. Speaker, during Larry's 10-year stay at the CCNAA Washington office, Larry served as a tireless and effective public affairs official. Larry greatly enhanced the level of dialog and understanding between many Members of this body and various groups in Taiwan, including the Government of the Republic of China. Larry always has displayed exceptional temperament, understanding, and foresight throughout his years of dealing with Members and staff. Each of these traits will, of course, serve him well in his new position, and most certainly were important factors in the Government's decision to choose Larry for this task.

Mr. Speaker, I know all of my colleagues who have come to know Larry during the past decade join me in saluting him for a job well done. We wish Larry, his wife Linda, and their two daughters, much success and happiness



on their return to Taipei to embark on what promises to be an exciting chapter of their lives. As the chairman of the Asia and Pacific Subcommittee, I look forward to working with Larry in his new capacity now and for years to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO JANET SUZDA

##### HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to congratulate a constituent of mine from Wisconsin, Janet Suzda.

Next Tuesday, March 22, Janet will be honored for her 25 years of service with the United Way of South Wood County, WI.

Janet was born in the town of Rudolph, in Wood County and has been a lifelong resident of the State of Wisconsin. She has been executive director of United Way of South Wood County for 25 years, coordinating the efforts of more than 10,000 volunteers. Janet is also responsible for raising almost \$9 million for charity during her 25 years.

On behalf of all the people of South Wood County and everyone who has benefited from her efforts, I congratulate Janet Suzda.

#### SALUTE TO JUDY WICKS

##### HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to salute Judy Wicks, president of Philadelphia's nationally acclaimed White Dog Cafe, who tomorrow will be receiving the second annual Paradigm Award from the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

The Paradigm Award is given annually to a woman in the Philadelphia area in recognition of her personal and professional achievements, and includes the donation of \$30,000 in aid to organizations which benefit young women through the Paradigm Scholars fund, a new mentoring and scholarship program.

Judy Wicks is unquestionably a pillar of the Philadelphia community. As cofounder of White Dog Enterprises, she has set a glowing example of what a successful businessperson can be. She has utilized her flourishing restaurant business as a tool for social change aimed at unifying and integrating the community at large. Judy's projects are numerous. The Philadelphia Sister Restaurant Project, designed to promote a citywide sense of community by developing sister relationships with African-American, Latino, and Korean-American restaurants, and the Table for Five Billion project, an international sister restaurant project, are shining examples of her creative work. Judy has also established a mentoring and scholarship program which matches 10 employees from the White Dog Cafe with 10 students at West Philadelphia High School, and includes work experience at the restaurant to promote self esteem and provide

positive role models for youth. Judy also co-sponsors, along with Philadelphia Citizens for Children and Youth, the Philadelphia Swing Project, which raises funds to buy swings for city playgrounds.

Judy Wicks has devoted herself to bettering the world around her through the promotion of cooperation and understanding. She has set an example that I wish all people in business would follow. I join the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce in congratulating Judy, and I thank her for all she has given to Philadelphia.

#### CONGRATULATING JAY BUIKEMA, 1994 PRESIDENT, NATIONAL RETAIL TAIL HARDWARE ASSOCIATION

##### HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Jay Buikema on the occasion of his election to the presidency of the National Retail Hardware Association [NRHA]. A resident of Wheaton, IL, Jay is a second generation hardware retailer. He serves as president and chief executive officer of five Buikema Ace Hardware Centers in the fast growing western suburbs of Chicago. The company will celebrate its 46th anniversary this year.

Jay began working in his parents' hardware store at the age of nine, developing the interest in retail sales and customer service that continues today. Buikema Ace Hardware also maintains a solid emphasis on the welfare of its employees, funding continuing education and sponsoring a valuable workplace safety program.

Jay takes a great interest in community activities and has been honored by many local organizations. He serves on the board of directors of the Midwest Hardware Association and is a member of the Naperville, IL, Sunrise Rotary Club.

The National Retail Hardware Association, a federation of 14 regional hardware associations, has elected an able and committed leader as their president for 1994.

I commend Mr. Jay Buikema on his achievement in becoming president of NRHA.

#### RHODE ISLAND'S CHAMPIONS

##### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, in this past week Rhode Island has become the new State of Champions. On Sunday, the Providence College Friars defeated the Georgetown Hoyas to take the Big East championships in New York. Also on Sunday, the Brown University Bruins won the Ivy League women's basketball championship by defeating Dartmouth in a one-game playoff.

I would first like to congratulate the new beast of the east, the Providence College Friars. The Friars, coached by Rick Barnes, en-

tered the Big East Tournament in sixth place in the conference and was thought not to have a chance by the so-called experts of reaching the final game. But with spirited wins over St. John's and then No. 2, Connecticut, the Friars reached the finals of the Big East Championships.

Entering the finals on a seven-game winning streak, PC seemed destined to take this game. Led by the shooting ability of Rob Phelps, the sweet passes of Abdul Abullah, and the power rebounds by tournament MVP Michael Smith, the Friars went on to win the championship game for the first time.

Providence now heads to the NCAA championships. The Friars look to make a strong showing this year. With the talent this team possesses, I believe the Friars will go a long way in the tournament.

The Brown University women's team heads into the women's tournament ranked 16th and taking on top-ranked, University of Connecticut Huskies. Led by junior center Martina Jerant, the Bruins and coach Jean Marie Burr look to upset the favored Huskies.

I congratulate the Friars and the Bruins for bringing the championships home to Rhode Island. I wish them the best of luck in the men's and women's basketball national championships.

#### HAPPY 25TH ANNIVERSARY BAD AXE JAYCEES

##### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I pay tribute to the Bad Axe Jaycees, as we celebrate their 25th anniversary of dedicated service to our northern Michigan community.

The U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, of which I was proud to be a member for many years, has about 200,000 members nationwide. The members devote a portion of their time to community service in the public interest. The organization helps its members develop leadership skills, and the understanding of the need for progressive cooperation between all elements of the community and government.

A fixture in our community, the Jaycees represent a conscious choice for social responsibility, continually bringing people together to help those less fortunate. Through programs like Coats for Kids, Muscular Dystrophy Telethons, and the Special Olympics, the Bad Axe Jaycees brighten social relationships among all members of our community.

As a State legislator and long-time Jaycee, I know first hand the role of Jaycees in community development. Whether recognizing community leaders for outstanding work during their Annual Awards Banquet, or improving the aesthetics of our surroundings through City Clean Up and Adopt-a-Highway, the Bad Axe Jaycees continue to improve our quality of life in Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to salute the continuing efforts of the Bad Axe Jaycees as we continue the struggle for economic and social equity in our country.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COL.  
JEFFREY E. FURBANK

**HON. THOMAS J. MANTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Col. Jeffrey E. Furbank of the U.S. Army. Colonel Furbank will be retiring on Friday, March 18, 1994, after 25 years of service in the U.S. Army.

Col. Jeffrey E. Furbank is the Director for External Affairs, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, Washington, DC. In this position, Colonel Furbank is responsible for legislative and public affairs, specifically communications with all external audiences, the public, the news media, and the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Furbank was born on April 30, 1947, in Astoria, NY, part of the Seventh Congressional District which I have the pleasure of representing. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY, with a bachelor of science degree in 1969, and was awarded a master of arts degree from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst in 1976. The Colonel is also a graduate of the Army Command and General Staff College and the Air War College.

Following graduation and commissioning from West Point, Colonel Furbank was assigned as Platoon Leader, Executive Officer and then Battery Commander, C Battery, 5th Battalion, 6th Air Defense Artillery, Federal Republic of Germany until 1973. He then served 1 year as Battery Commander from A Battery, 2d Battalion, 44th Air Defense Artillery, Republic of Korea. From 1976 to 1980, Colonel Furbank was an associate professor in the department of English, U.S. Military Academy.

Key assignments have included Secretary of the General Staff, 32d Army Air Defense Command, Federal Republic of Germany; Executive Officer and Battalion Commander, 2d Battalion, 56th Air Defense Artillery, Federal Republic of Germany; Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Headquarters, U.S. Army, the Pentagon; Commander of the 1st Battalion, 43d Air Defense Artillery—Patriot; Deputy Commander for the 6th Air Defense Artillery Brigade; and Deputy Training and Doctrine Command, systems manager for high altitude missile defense systems. He assumed his present position in 1989.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Furbank's military awards and decorations illustrate the dedication and commitment he has devoted to serving his country. These prestigious awards include the Legion of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Army Commendation Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Army Achievement Medal with four oak leaf clusters, the National Defense Medal, and the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

Colonel Furbank is married to the former Dawn Anne Wieburg of Tacoma, WA. He has three children: Roy, Carolyn, and Erin Ashley. Mr. Speaker, Colonel Furbank exemplifies true devotion and loyalty to his country and is truly a role model for us all. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating him for 25 distin-

guished years of duty and service to his country.

HONORING LEO ORSINI, UNICO  
NATIONAL MAN OF THE YEAR

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Leo Orsini who has been named 1994 man of the year by the Bayonne chapter of UNICO National, which was chartered in 1949.

Leo immigrated to the United States from Italy in 1924 as a young boy. The family originally settled in a small Pennsylvania community and later moved to Bayonne.

Leo was a young married man when his father died in an industrial accident. At that time of personal crisis, he assumed responsibility of his entire family. When he began a successful automobile seatcover and upholstery business, he put his family first by employing his five brothers. Through hard and diligent work, typical of many immigrants, Leo became a successful businessman and an asset to the community.

Leo became one of UNICO's first members in 1951. His outstanding leadership qualities led him to assume important positions in the organization. In 1958–59 he served as president of the Bayonne UNICO chapter. He has been very active on the national level and served as delegate to many a national convention. Leo continues to be active in the local Bayonne chapter. He is the embodiment of UNICO's ideals of "Unity, Neighborliness, Integrity, Charity and Opportunity to Serve." Leo is the epitome of "Service Above Self," the UNICO motto.

Leo has worked very hard his whole life. Leo is devoted to his wife Inez, and four daughters, Carmel, Joanne, Inez and Diane. He is a good family man and a good community man.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. Orsini for all that he has accomplished in his lifetime. May he continue to make a difference in the lives of others.

ALI YEHIE ADIB: A LIVING BRIDGE  
OF UNDERSTANDING

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a man who used his life to labor patiently in building a grassroots infrastructure for peace in the Middle East. Ali Yehie Adib, an Israeli Arab, born in the year Israel declared its nationhood, feels that there is no conflict in his combined identity. He is passionately committed to pluralism and the respectful coexistence of neighbors in this long troubled region.

Ali Yehie Adib was born in 1947 in Kfar Kara, an Israeli Arab village, the oldest of

eight children of a family of farmers. Upon completing high school in Kfar Kara, Mr. Ali Adib developed a deep attachment to Jerusalem—its alleyways, its neighborhoods, and its people. He enjoyed the colorful international and interfaith spirit of the city.

Mr. Ali Adib returned to his village as a teacher of history and citizenship at his former high school. In addition to his teaching responsibilities, he dedicated himself to promoting opportunities for bringing Jewish and Arab children together.

Immediately after the Six-Day War, the language school Ulpán Akiva pioneered a project to teach spoken Arabic as a pathway to dialog. In order to maintain his own roots, Ali still devotes at least 2 days a week to teaching in his own village.

Being an Israeli citizen, Mr. Ali Adib feels that there is a total harmony in his combined identity as an Israeli Arab. He sees himself as a living, natural bridge, linking Arabs to the Jewish community and culture and Jews to the pluralism of Israeli society. One of the high points in his life was being accorded the honor of being the first Arab to light a torch in the annual ceremony which marks the beginning of the Independence Day celebrations in Jerusalem. That particular year, 1984, was designated the "Year of the Unity of Israel," celebrating the pluralistic nature of the country and its peoples.

Ulpán Akiva is considered a microcosm of the world. The goal of Ulpán Akiva is to teach the language of the region and use the ability to communicate in each other's language as a tool to help break down barriers.

The students of Mr. Ali Adib's Arab language school, including President Herzog, Members of Parliament, professors and many other individuals in highly respected positions, have taken their lessons to heart and have become part of that new understanding upon which agreements such as the dramatic Israeli-Palestinian Peace Accords have a chance to be translated into reality.

In 1993, Ulpán Akiva was nominated for the second consecutive year for the Nobel Peace Prize and, also in 1993, Mrs. Shulamith Katznelson, the founder and director, and Mr. Ali Yehie were awarded the Coexistence Prize by the Jewish Arab Institute of Bet Berl for their lifetime commitment to promoting understanding between Jews and Arabs.

As peace in the Middle East appears closer, the work of Mr. Ali Yehie becomes daily more important. The model he provides with his life and the lessons he teaches his students provides a framework for the future. Ali Yehie is among those unsung heroes who have devoted their lives to creating peace, one person at a time.

SALUTE TO THE VENTURA  
UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Ventura Unified School District in Ventura, CA, for its innovative continuing edu-



cation program that has been recognized as a model program by the U.S. Department of Education.

Over 5 years ago, citizens and educators in Ventura recognized that its vocational training system was not serving the needs of students or businesses. To solve the problem, school officials went out into the workplace, found out what employers needed, and met that challenge by developing a new program providing individualized, competency-based vocational training in high-technology industries for adults with disabilities. Their success in helping handicapped young adults in the workplace led to an expansion of the program, which now includes adult and secondary vocational training.

Using students' goals as a starting point, a committee of teachers interviews and assesses their skills and weaknesses, then designs a specialized program to help students become competitive in the job market. They learn advanced technical vocational skills using the latest in computer technology. But the program does much more than that. Emphasizing life skills and critical thinking, the program works on the total student, including personal hygiene, language and social skills, and the success rate is nearly 100 percent.

The program now offers 140 different classes in such areas as medical technology, computer-aided drafting, electronic office occupations, animation and electronic repair. And because the program is tailored to the individual, it can be designed to meet specific goals and needs. The program, which is supported by payments from businesses, student fees, insurance carriers, and some State and Federal funding, serves about 300 students.

Because the program has been so successful, it was included in the America 2000 Community Notebook as an ideal program to meet goal 5 of the program, which states that every adult American will be literate and possess the skills necessary to compete in a global economy.

Mr. Speaker, as a longtime supporter of vocational education, I am proud to recognize the innovative educators and community leaders who developed and implemented this outstanding program. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Ventura Unified School District, and in encouraging schools around the country to take a closer look at this successful approach.

#### TRIBUTE TO SUZETTE NELSON

##### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Suzette Nelson, a senior at El Toro High School in Lake Forest, CA, who has recently been selected as a regional recipient of the eighth annual AAU/Mars Milky Way High School All-American Award.

Suzette, one of eight regional recipients selected from across the country, has been selected from over 10,000 high school seniors nominated nationwide. This award is an important national honor which recognizes these

young men and women for their exceptional scholastic, athletic, and community service achievements. With the award, she will receive a \$10,000 scholarship toward her college education.

Ranked third in a class of 493, Suzette is listed in Who's Who in America's High Schools. She is a National Merit Scholarship Commended Student, a California Girls State representative and a Hugh O'Brien State Youth Leadership Convention representative. As an El Toro High School Commendable Charger, Suzette was one of six students featured in her yearbook as an outstanding student.

An accomplished athlete, she has distinguished herself in cross country, track, and basketball. As captain and an All-League and All-County competitor in cross country, she lead her team to compete in the CIF Varsity championships and the Varsity All South Coast League. Suzette was named Most Valuable Defensive Player and Most Inspirational Player in basketball. She has been the varsity team's starting center for three years and is currently team captain.

Despite a demanding schedule, Suzette finds time for a variety of community service activities. As president of the Keywanettes Club, Suzette spends time each week organizing volunteer programs to help benefit her community and participates in a yearly Knights of Columbus drive to raise funds for retarded citizens. She has also served as president, assistant and secretary of her church youth group, planning and assisting with service projects for local teens.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my colleagues will join me in recognizing Suzette Nelson and her achievements. It is my sincere belief that Suzette will continue her record of success and will further distinguish herself and consequently better her community.

#### PEACE WITH JUSTICE FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

##### HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be here, on St. Patrick's Day, with my colleagues, both Democratic and Republican, who've labored to support the search for peace and justice in Northern Ireland.

The world's attention has been riveted by IRA mortar attacks at Heathrow Airport. I have joined others in this body in consistently condemning the death and destruction brought by violence from the IRA, from loyalist paramilitaries that have claimed even more victims than the IRA in recent years, and from British security forces. I would call again today for all parties to this conflict to immediately and permanently renounce the use of violence.

At the same time, I would urge the British and Irish Governments to seek every opportunity to clarify their Joint Declaration and their intent, and to bring Sinn Fein into the political process, under conditions of peace. The British Government took the risky step of talking

with Sinn Fein when a peace process was not on the table. They should find the courage to directly answer Sinn Fein's queries about the proposal that has now been offered.

While we continue the search for peace, we must never lose view of the struggle for equal justice and fair employment in the North.

The Catholic community has known horrendous discrimination for decades. Catholic unemployment remains at 18 percent, twice that in the Protestant community. Investment with fairness must be at the center of our Nation's policy for bringing peace with justice to Northern Ireland. We should insist that U.S. firms and those who receive U.S. Government contracts make every affirmative effort to break down discrimination in recruitment, training and promotion. And we must encourage the British and Irish Governments to target investment in the north to areas that have suffered generations of high unemployment.

I will soon introduce legislation encouraging the Clinton administration to appoint an Economic Envoy to Northern Ireland, to coordinate and expand relations that can generate jobs and erode the centuries old discrimination in employment that underlies the conflict. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

The need for peace in Northern Ireland is urgent. The agenda for justice is no less pressing. I am proud to stand today with my colleagues in the Congress, and with the people in Northern Ireland, in their courageous struggle for justice and peace.

#### TRIBUTE TO D. RAY HOSTETTER

##### HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to pay tribute to Mr. D. Ray Hostetter, president of Messiah College in Grantham, PA.

President Hostetter will soon retire as president of Messiah College, a post he has held for 30 years. I have known President Hostetter during much of his service as president of Messiah College. President Hostetter is an outstanding human being truly dedicated to his students and his community. Most importantly, President Hostetter has been a fine educational leader and south central Pennsylvania has been very fortunate to have him serving in our community.

His family has served the south central Pennsylvania community for many years with his father and grandfather also serving as president of Messiah College.

Messiah College is a 4-year, Christian college of the arts and sciences located in Grantham, PA, in south central Pennsylvania. Approximately 2,200 students attend the Grantham campus with over 50 majors of study.

Since President Hostetter began his tenure as president in 1964, he has overseen significant growth and accomplishments at the college. From 1964, enrollment has grown from 300 to 2,300. The number of graduates has increased from 35 to 500 yearly with a total of 7,500 graduates under the leadership of President Hostetter. The curriculum has expanded

from 8 majors and 10 minors to 46 majors and 35 minors and 9 programs designed for preprofessional and professional training. There have been at least 22 major additions and renovations to the Grantham campus, which has also expanded from 100 acres to 300 acres. President Hostetter established a campus in Philadelphia in 1968 as part of a cooperative venture with Temple University.

Messiah College has served the community in other ways as well. In addition to its economic impact on the region with 500 employees and an annual budget of \$40 million, the college has provided cultural enrichment through musical, theater and other events available to the community.

Messiah College, under President Hostetter, has become a nationally recognized institution of higher education. Messiah College has received the Templeton Foundation Awards Honor Roll for Character Building Colleges in 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993 and the Honor Roll for Free Enterprise Teaching in 1992. U.S. News and World Report has listed Messiah College as one of America's 125 best colleges. Other nationally recognized guides of higher education have also listed Messiah College as one of the best values in competitive higher education.

President Hostetter and the south central Pennsylvania community should truly be proud of the achievements of President Hostetter and Messiah College. We should all be grateful for the quality education received by the students of Messiah College under the leadership of President Hostetter. I am very certain our country has been well served by the efforts of President Hostetter at Messiah College.

#### TRIBUTE TO GREG CARNEY

#### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a young man from my district. This is truly a remarkable young fellow. Greg Carney, an 8-year-old third grade Cub Scout, has received one of the highest awards given in Scouting, the Meritorious Action Award, given by the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Speaker, imagine this if you will. You are a 7-year-old second grader and at home with your younger sister on a cold wintry January afternoon. The neighborhood in which you live has experienced no less than four robberies in recent weeks. Your grandmother has been detained at work, and you have been left in charge. After a brief period of playing, you, your sister and your dog lie down to take a nap.

A short time later you are awakened by your restless canine, who has moved to investigate a sound he heard. You then realize from the dog's growls that the person entering your home is unfamiliar and threatening. You move to the other room to find a large bulky man rummaging through your parents' belongings. This burglar knocks you down and attempts to cover your head with a pillow case. In the

process you squirm, kick, and punch the burglar, catching him in just the right places. Between your resistance and the dog's continued barking, the burglar decides he has had enough, and leaves. You then dial 911 for the police to come. The criminal was not caught, but the burglaries in your neighborhood stop.

Sound remarkable? This is exactly what Greg Carney did in Indianapolis, IN, on January 7, 1993. I have met this outstanding young man, and I have heard this story from his account. His bravery helped thwart this crime, and maybe many others, and helped save his little sister. The Boy Scouts of America have recognized his bravery, and today, Mr. Speaker, I would like this body to do so as well. Greg Carney is truly an American hero.

#### YOUTH DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT OF 1994

#### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I introduce the Youth Development Block Grant of 1994 [YDBG] on behalf of myself and Representative MORELLA. The purpose of the initiative is to expand community-based youth development programs for youth age 6 to 19.

Heretofore, Federal policy has focused its efforts on youth once they are in crisis and have destroyed America's peace of mind with their problem behavior. So much of our thinking, and our policy, is short term and short sighted. We provide funding to programs that assist youth once they become pregnant, drop out of school, join gangs, or commit crimes. But we provide very little help to programs designed to work with youth before they engage in high-risk behaviors.

For millions of youth growing up in high stress family and community environments, the world is a challenging place. Unless these young people get the help they need to develop self-confidence and self-discipline, respect for others, a sense of belonging, and effective life-planning and problem solving skills, they are unlikely to succeed in school or to avoid high-risk behaviors. Experience shows us that it is far more cost effective to intervene earlier, before kids have experienced trouble, and help them develop the values and lifeskills to pursue positive life options.

For too long now, we have relied on schools, alone, to meet the developmental needs of youth. Once children turn 6 and enter school full time, we convince ourselves that schools can assume the entire burden of addressing the social, moral, physical, emotional, and cognitive needs of youth. But focusing on academic learning is not enough because America's young people have a great deal of discretionary time on their hands. Much of it is unstructured, unsupervised, and unproductive. The Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development's Task Force on Youth Development and Community Programs found that only 60 percent of adolescents' waking hours are taken up with school, homework, eating, chores, or employment, while a full 40 percent is discretionary. And for many youth, that time is spent alone.

While left to themselves for a great portion of the week, research has shown that young people today do not want to be left to their own devices. The Carnegie Council has found that America's youth want:

\* \* \* more regular contact with adults who care about and respect them, more opportunities to contribute to their communities, protection from the hazards of drugs, violence, and gangs, and greater access to constructive and attractive alternatives to the loneliness that so many now experience.

I am convinced that through the clamor of voices calling for a crackdown on the violence that besieges our streets, we must remember that prevention is our greatest ally in our war on crime. As this chamber develops anticrime legislation, I encourage my colleagues to incorporate this initiative into the package. We cannot continue to lock up youthful offenders as our only response to violence. We cannot ask youth to simply "say no to drugs and violence" unless we give them positive alternatives to say "yes" to.

We can learn from the experiences of community-based organizations around the country. They have helped millions of Americans grow into responsible, productive adults. There is no need for another study to demonstrate the effectiveness of community-based youth development programs; millions of Americans can testify to this fact from their own experience. America's youth development organizations have the credibility and expertise to meet the growing challenges facing youth today. And while community-based organizations have been successful in their efforts, they are unable to reach millions of youth and need the government's help in mobilizing the resources to reach out to millions of currently unserved youth.

Programs are often fragmented and uncoordinated, focus on and address only specific problems, and are chronically underfunded. Many programs are unable to serve all those in need, especially those in low-income communities. Additionally, programs are forced to provide services for only a couple of hours a week, far less time than is needed to ensure the healthy development of youth. A full 29 percent of young adolescents today are not served at all (Carnegie Council).

That is why I am introducing the Youth Development Block Grant along with my distinguished colleague, Representative MORELLA. It provides community-based organizations the necessary funding to serve those in need while helping these programs coordinate their efforts. The central goal of the YDBG is prevention and positive youth development. The YDBG would fund programs that help youth reach their fullest potential—through youth clubs, sports and recreation, mentoring, leadership development, substance abuse and delinquency prevention, and community service.

The proposal incorporates many of the principles which policymakers, service providers, foundations, and research institutes have identified as necessary to develop a sound infrastructure of youth development programs in this country, including: local control, flexibility, collaboration, and accountability. Ninety-five percent of the funding is provided to Local Youth Development Boards, that based on an inclusive community planning process, would



distribute funding to local providers based on community needs. The YDBG gives communities broad flexibility to define local priorities and support local initiatives, while at the same time encouraging comprehensive planning and integration of services. Community-based organizations, the hallmark of the social service movement in this country, will play a defining role on these Local Boards. The YDBG will build on the strength, credibility, and expertise of community-based organizations by giving them a position of leadership in both the planning and delivery of YDBG services.

To better serve our low-income youth, allocation of funds for the YDBG will be based on a state's total school-age youth population, the percentage of that population living in poverty, and the increase of juvenile crime in the state. This formula gives priority to the communities we all are most concerned about—communities with the highest concentration of low-income youth.

This legislation authorizes the YDBG for 4 years. The authorized level is \$400 million in fiscal year 1995, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1996, 1997, and 1998. I believe that this bill can and should be funded through reallocation of existing resources. It is reasonable to expect that between one-third and one-half of YDBG funds could be obtained by consolidating existing categorical youth development programs. The remainder could be obtained by reallocating other nonyouth funding streams, such as drug interdiction funds.

This critical prevention initiative was developed as a bipartisan effort in conjunction with the National Collaboration for Youth, a coalition of 15 major youth-serving organizations, which collectively serve over 25,000,000 children and youth each year. Members of the NCY endorsing this legislation include: American Red Cross; Assoc. of Junior Leagues International; Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America; Boy Scouts of America; Boys & Girls Clubs of America; Camp Fire Boys & Girls; Child Welfare League of America; 4-H, Extension Service; Girl Scouts of the USA; Girls Inc.; National Network of Runaway and Youth Services; Salvation Army; WAVE Inc.; YMCA of the USA; YWCA of the USA.

The YDBG has also been endorsed by the Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development's Task Force on Youth Development and Community Programs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House of Representatives cosponsor this essential and timely youth initiative.

**HONORING THE PLANNING COMMITTEE AND THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE 1994 SOCIETY OF HISPANIC PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS REGION IV STUDENT LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE**

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the committee members and the participants of

the 1994 Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers [SHPE] Region IV Student Leadership Conference.

SHPE is a national nonprofit organization with over 160 professional and student-run chapters nationwide. Generous volunteers provide the Latino community with role models, mentors and speakers. SHPE also provides scholarship assistance to students studying math and the sciences, therefore, conveying a message about the importance of an education.

The society is committed to preparing, increasing, and retaining the number of Hispanic engineering students. Through SHPE's partnership with the public and private sector, SHPE serves as the educational pipeline from the Hispanic community to higher education for engineering and science.

The student leadership conference strives to educate members on the goals and objectives of the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers. Second, the conference emphasizes leadership skills in order to strengthen region IV. Third, the conference builds working partnerships between student chapters, professionals and individuals from the academic, corporate and government sectors. Finally, the conference seeks to build an action plan to promote the growth of region IV in the SHPE organization.

I would like to extend special commendations to the following: The student chapter of the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers at New Jersey Institute of Technology, particularly to the organizing committee for hosting this important leadership conference in New Jersey, Paul F. Campana, the energetic conference Chairperson, Luz Vega, the dynamic president of SHPE-NJIT student chapter and to Carlomagno Ontaneda, the distinguished assistant director for special projects at the Educational Opportunity Program at NJIT. Mr. Ontaneda played a key role as SHPE advisor and continues to inspire the student chapter's success.

Mr. Speaker, as we seek to create educational opportunities for American students, and in particular for minority students, we should look to the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers as a model organization. The encouragement and support provided by the SHPE opens doors and keeps them open, in an area of study not frequently explored by Hispanic students. I therefore ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the achievements of the student members of the SHPE, and in thanking their mentors for their guidance and their service.

**PROMOTE JUSTICE: APPOINT UNITED STATES ENVOY TO NORTHERN IRELAND**

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the congressional ad hoc Committee on Irish Affairs, I rise today to restate my commitment to—and strongly urge the enactment of—United States policies designed to expedite peace and justice in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Speaker, the Joint Declaration of Peace issued at the end of last year by Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland and Prime Minister John Major of Britain, along with the preceding efforts of Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams and SDLP leader John Hume, give us a new hope that peace is achievable in Northern Ireland. And while there is some concern that the Joint Declaration, that is, the Downing Street Declaration, could fail, I believe that the United States can and must seize this moment in history to actively promote positive changes and an end to the violence and human rights abuses that have plagued Northern Ireland.

Mr. Speaker, time and time again, the United States has played an appropriate and significant role as an honest broker of peace in different regions around the world. Northern Ireland should be no different. The talks and joint statements of the past few months open the door for the United States to advance the peace process. To this end, I have cosponsored House Continuing Resolution 49 which calls for the appointment of a special American envoy to facilitate peace and speak out against discrimination, human rights violations, the denial of due process, torture, and violence.

It is my hope that President Clinton will soon fulfill his promise to appoint this special envoy.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, a United States envoy to Northern Ireland could help sustain or advance talks should they fall victim to any political or personal prejudices or preconceptions on the part of the principal parties. Secondly, Mr. Speaker, a U.S. envoy could advocate the enforcement of McBride-like principles which seek to eliminate discrimination against Catholics in the workplace. I have cosponsored several bills to require American companies doing business in Northern Ireland to comply with the McBride principles, and making fair employment practices a part of the negotiations would bolster the potential for lasting peace.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the presence of a U.S. envoy could help foster the principle of self-determination of peoples—an ideal America adopted, perfected, and has cultivated around the world.

And finally, Mr. Speaker, a United States envoy to Northern Ireland could effectively speak out against the human rights abuses occurring within the United Kingdom, particularly with regard to Northern Ireland. Our envoy could stress that achieving internationally recognized standards of fair trial and due process are an important step in moving the peace process forward and winning the confidence of all of the citizens of Northern Ireland. The U.S. envoy could forcefully express American concerns about jury-less Diplock courts, ill-treatment of individuals in detention, the proscription of the right of detainees to speak to lawyers, and the use of torture to obtain false confessions.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. State Department's "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1993," points out that more than 3,000 people have died over the last 24 years as a result of the troubles in Northern Ireland. A great many of those who have died or been kidnapped or tortured have been innocent civilians. And the Loyalists and Republican armed groups, as well as the British security

forces, have all had a turn at being the perpetrators—and sometimes the victims—in these tragedies. The United States has always had a responsibility to push for a minimum human rights standard and this peace process may be our best opportunity to have an impact.

Mr. Speaker, today, I have joined with Mr. MANTON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. FISH, Mr. D'AMATO, and a group of more than 50 other Members of the House in issuing the "1994 St. Patrick's Day Message of Peace and Justice." I submit its text for the RECORD in the hope that this message will indeed be heard and heeded by all parties to the conflict.

1994 ST. PATRICK'S DAY MESSAGE OF PEACE  
AND JUSTICE

As we do each year on St. Patrick's Day, we the undersigned Members of Congress renew our commitment to bringing about peace, justice and an end to all violence and discrimination in Northern Ireland. And, for the first time in the 16-year history of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs, we hold out a glimmer of hope that true progress can be made toward achieving those goals in 1994.

Just one year ago, the prospects for peace in Northern Ireland were nonexistent. However, thanks to the hard work and dedication of Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams, SDLP leader John Hume, British Prime Minister John Major, and Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds, we have reached a meaningful crossroads in Irish history, where there is a real opportunity to end the civil conflict in the North. We commend all of them for their leadership and vision, and we applaud President Clinton for having the courage to grant a visa to Gerry Adams, so that he could bring his message to the American people and they could hear his call for a complete demilitarization of Northern Ireland.

The Joint Declaration of Peace signed in December is a foundation upon which a lasting and equitable solution can be negotiated. For this to happen, all parties to the conflict, including Sinn Fein, must receive the clarifications they seek about the Declaration and must be given a voice in the negotiations. As Americans, we cannot make peace a reality; the solution must come from the Irish people themselves. We must keep pressure on the British and Irish governments to act on the overwhelming desire of the Irish people for peace, and urge President Clinton to fulfill his promise to appoint a special envoy to facilitate the peace process.

There can be no delay. Well-documented human rights violations continue to be caused by the violence and terrorism perpetrated by all the parties to the conflict there, including not only the IRA and Loyalist paramilitary groups, but also the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the British-run criminal judicial system. The urgent need for action is highlighted in the report "Political Killings in Northern Ireland", released by Amnesty International last month, which notes that political violence in Northern Ireland has claimed the lives of more than 3,400 people over the past twenty years, with more than 175 unarmed people having been killed by British security forces. Perhaps most alarming is Amnesty's view that there is convincing evidence that British security forces in Northern Ireland practice a policy of deliberately killing suspects, rather than arresting them. The gravity of this charge cannot be overstated.

Continued suppression of individual legal, human and civil rights only fosters height-

ened violence and deeper disregard for authority. Likewise, peace will not come to people who have been left disenfranchised, chronically unemployed and impoverished by generations of deep-rooted economic discrimination. We remain steadfast in our belief that this Congress cannot allow U.S. business to continue to be party to this type of religious discrimination, and call for the prompt passage of the Northern Ireland Fair Employment Practices Act (H.R. 672). We urge President Clinton to fulfill his promise to support passage of MacBride Principles legislation at both the state and federal levels.

We realize that a solution that has eluded men not just for decades, but for centuries, will not be easy. But peace and justice in Northern Ireland are achievable through leadership, commitment and cooperation on policies to end economic injustice and all violence committed by civilian, official and paramilitary sources. This is our wish on this St. Patrick's Day, and we recommit ourselves to working with all parties on behalf of a peaceful and free Ireland.

INTRODUCTION OF PRESIDIO  
PRESERVATION ACT

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1994

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bipartisan measure to save the Presidio of San Francisco at no cost to the American taxpayers. Last October, the National Park Service released a plan to convert the Presidio into a park, which GAO and the National Park Service agreed would cost \$700 million to \$1.2 billion. It is a plan which this country and the National Park Service simply cannot afford.

Although the National Park Service is already unable to take care of the lands and facilities entrusted to its care, the agency faces continual pressure for expansion of its responsibilities. Golden Gate National Recreation Area has nearly tripled in size from its original authorization of 23,000 acres less than 25 years ago. Golden Gate is currently seeking nearly \$70 million for a variety of life safety projects, asbestos removal, historic building preservation, restroom improvements, and so forth. The same funding shortfall exists at other national parks in the State of California. For example, Sequoia National Park has identified a shortfall of \$140 million to fix up its existing facilities, and Yosemite National Park needs \$342 million.

This funding shortfall exists throughout the National Park System. A report recently submitted to Congress documents a 37-year backlog in funding for major park facilities and a 26-year backlog in funding for previously authorized land acquisition, assuming no inflation and no expansion of the park system.

National Park Service Director, Roger Kennedy recently stated, "The condition of the places is in many instances genuinely desperate and disgusting. The physical condition of the plant is in rotten shape. The working condition, pay scales, and housing conditions of the professional park staff are a national disgrace."

In light of these budget realities, it is simply impossible for the National Park Service to take on a new project of this magnitude. Any funding for the Presidio can only be provided by taking funds from other already underfunded park areas. In addition, it is undesirable to expand the mission of the Park Service to include such activities as medical research and international cultural affairs as currently proposed in the Presidio plan.

Finally, the National Park Service has no real expertise in real estate management, and I believe that the best way for the Presidio public benefit corporation to succeed is to strip away the layers of Federal bureaucracy not to perpetuate them.

Mr. Speaker, the history of this issue goes back nearly 25 years to 1972 when a single sentence in the act establishing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Public Law 92-589, provided that if the Presidio were ever determined to be surplus to military needs it would transfer to the National Park Service. In 1989, the Presidio was placed on the list of bases to be closed. However, a review of the legislative history of that act reveals that Congress only intended for the National Park Service to manage the open space lands at the Presidio, not the developed facilities.

Unfortunately, the environmental impact statement released last fall by the National Park Service failed to consider an alternative consistent with the congressional intent of Public Law 92-589, as well as other reasonable alternatives as required under the National Environmental Policy Act.

My bill is similar to the National Park Service plan in that it provides for most of the developed lands within the Presidio to be managed by a public benefit corporation. About 200 acres along the bay and coast, consisting of Crissy Field, Fort Point, and other open space lands would continue to be managed by the National Park Service.

The major area in which my bill differs from the National Park Service plan is in the funding mechanism. The National Park Service proposes to fund their plan through a combination of rental receipts and taxpayer funding. For the first full year of Presidio operations, the National Park Service has requested over \$33 million from Congress. My bill would fund the Presidio through a combination of rental receipts and the sale of the Public Health Service Hospital, golf course, and Letterman/LAIR complex. It is important to understand that the Presidio would be the most expensive park in the country, costing three times as much as Yosemite and more than four times as much as Great Smokey Mountains National park in my district.

Importantly, my bill provides for the same level of protection of historic resources and open space as the National Park Service plan. There will be no high rise developments at the Presidio if my proposal is adopted.

The choice on the floor of the House later this year will be a clear one. Preserve the Presidio at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars of taxpayer funds or preserve the Presidio at no cost to the taxpayer. I hope Members will join over 60 of their colleagues who have already agreed to support my bill.